

# The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer* ;  
For D E C E M B E R, 1769.

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WITH

A beautiful Print of the late Mr. HOLLAND, of Drury-lane Theatre; likewise a Representation of a POLISH BEAR.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row; whom may be had, complete Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

## PRICES OF STOCKS, &amp;c. in DECEMBER, 1769.

[illegible]

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Exchange, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

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# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1769.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.



THOUGH in the course of the late month several pieces have been revived, the only one which pretends to the merit of originality, is the *Brothers*, written by a Mr. Cumberland, the author of an opera called the *Summer's Tale*, which was acted about four years ago with some success at Covent Garden theatre. The present production, which is comic, is exhibited at the same house, and our readers will soon form an idea of its merit, by the slightest perusal of the following account.

### P E R S O N S.

Lewson	Mr. Smith
Ironfides	Mr. Woodward
Goodwin	Mr. Hull
Paterson	Mr. Dyer
Jonathan	Mr. Dunfall
Sir Benjamin Dove	Mr. Yates
Andrew Bellfield	Mr. Clarke
Philip	Mr. Bensley
Mister	Mr. Quick
Francis	Mr. Perry
Lady Dove	Mrs. Green
Sophia	Mrs. Yates
Lucy Waters	Mrs. Mattocks
Violetta	Mrs. Bulkley
Maid	Miss Valois
Fanny	Miss Ward

Sailors, &c.

### T H E F A B L E.

**M**R. Andrew Bellfield, a man of considerable fortune, having resided at Lisbon some time, fell in love with Violetta, a Portuguese lady who was descended from English parents, and married her, but soon after hearing his younger brother in Cornwall was going to espouse Sophia, the beautiful daughter of Sir Benjamin Dove, and being tired of his new wife, he abandoned her and returned to Eng-

land, where, by a train of villainous measures, he broke off the match between his brother and Sophia, and persecuted the young gentleman in such a manner, that he went to sea with an uncle, Captain Ironfides, on a privateering expedition, and after various turns of fortune was said to be drowned in a storm. During young Bellfield's absence, his unnatural brother found means to ingratiate himself into the favour of Sir Benjamin Dove, who insisted on his daughter making him her husband, to which she at length consented, and the play is supposed to open on the day before their nuptials were to be celebrated.

The first scene exhibits a ship in distress upon a rocky shore; after thunder and lightning, old Goodwin, who lived by the sea side as a fisherman, and his children enter, and go to assist the unhappy crew, part of whom presently land, and it appears that the ship belongs to Captain Ironfides, who was so irritated with the treatment his nephew had received from the elder Bellfield, that he made the former change his name to Lewson. Violetta, who had been accidentally preserved (when the vessel on board of which she embarked at Lisbon, in order to come to England in search of her husband, was foundering) by Captain Ironfides, is soon after conducted on shore by young Bellfield, and on hearing that they were in the county of Cornwall, and that the fine house which she saw at a distance belonged to Andrew Bellfield, is thrown into great disorder, but retires without explaining the cause. Captain Ironfides then arrives, congratulates his brother-in-law, that they have saved treasure enough to live on, rallies his nephew on his attachment to women, who, the old sailor

sailor declares, *have done more mischief to the royal navy in one year than the French have in ten.* Goodwin having acquainted young Bellfield with the affairs that had happened during his absence, and that Sophia was yet unmarried, the young gentleman, who is not without hopes of regaining his mistress, and his uncle agree to go to Sir Benjamin Dove's.

The next scene discovers the knight's house, in a grove before which Miss Waters accuses elder Bellfield with having promised her marriage, and declares she will expose him to Sophia. Lady Dove, who has conceived an affection for Mr. Paterfon, a gentleman who is at Sir Benjamin's on a visit, by a mistake discovers her inclination to young Bellfield, who promises to keep her secret inviolable, provided she will second his virtuous intentions with respect to Sophia. An interview between the two lovers next ensues, and Sophia having been told of Andrew Bellfield's villainy, gives his brother a very cordial reception. Lady Dove interrupts their conversation, declares she will keep no terms with young Bellfield, and that if he dares to vilify her reputation, Sir Benjamin shall call him to an account.

Violetta having heard from Fanny of elder Bellfield's intended marriage, shocked at his perfidy, resolves to discover it to Sophia, and visits her with that design, just as young Bellfield has been relating her remarkable preservation, and recommending her to his mistress. Sophia tells her Mr. Bellfield has let her into some circumstances of her story; on this Violetta, who never knew young Bellfield by any other name than Lawson, imagines Sophia means the elder brother, and, in consequence of this mistake, informs her that Bellfield is the basest of mankind, and had been married to her a considerable time. Shocked at this intelligence, Sophia supposing Violetta means the younger brother, resolves never to see him more; and Lady Dove finds means to work up her husband, who is a poor ben-pecked creature, into a resolution of calling young Bellfield to account for having taken liberties with her character.

This gives birth to a scene between the knight and young Bellfield, in which the former, from a supposition

that his antagonist is a rank coward, draws upon him; but, before matters are brought to an extremity, Lady Dove interposes, on which the combatants put up their swords, and Sir Benjamin is so well satisfied with his own conduct, that he resolves no longer to be the dupe of his wife, and with great spirit assures her he will, for the future, be sole and absolute master of his own house. After a long altercation the lady submits, and the knight retires in triumph, to give his daughter's hand to Bellfield senior. Violetta, who continues at Goodwin's cottage, is visited by Paterfon, who acquaints her, that Sophia and Mr. Bellfield request her company at the castle, as they are on the point of being married. Violetta, shocked at this information, exclaims against the inhumanity of Sophia, and the villainy of Bellfield, whom she calls her husband, which occasions Paterfon to discover that she is the foreign lady he has so often heard mentioned by Andrew Bellfield, and he then tells her, that Sophia had always supposed her married to the younger brother, and immediately conducts her to the castle to prevent the fatal consequences of this mistake. On their arrival there, Paterfon places Violetta in the apartments of Sophia, whom he undeceives and convinces of young Bellfield's innocence.

Sir Benjamin then informs Andrew Bellfield, that every thing is ready for the wedding; but their conversation is interrupted by young Bellfield and his uncle, the former of whom intreats the old knight to let him see his daughter, and receive his dismissal from her own mouth. A warm altercation ensues between the brothers, during which Sophia comes in, and confesses that she formerly had a tender regard for young Bellfield, but that he had forfeited her good opinion by being engaged to another, and appeals to his brother, whether she is not justifiable in refusing even to converse with a man who had behaved so basely, and who she could prove was actually married to another woman, and whom, if they will give her leave, she will produce immediately; and she accordingly introduces Violetta, on the sight of whom the elder Bellfield, struck with remorse, confesses his errors, intreats pardon of all the injured parties,



parties, and acknowledges her as his lawful wife. Sir Benjamin, at this unexpected incident, being assured by Ironsides, that young Bellfield was possessed of a handsome fortune, consents to his marriage with Sophia, which concludes the piece.

*Observations on the Conduct of the Fable.*

Though the author of the *Brothers*, by his prologue, (see the poetry) seems to entertain a very favourable opinion of his own performance, and to conceive but a disrespectful idea of his contemporaries; a regard for truth, nevertheless, obliges us to declare, that Mr. Cumberland has no little reason for vanity on the first account, as on the second he has cause for the general invective which he throws out against the present list of our dramatical writers.—There is not, at this moment, an author in our recollection, to whom Mr. Cumberland is by any means equal; and we are surprized that a man, who ought to be exceedingly satisfied with the negative merit of having *escaped* without censure, should insolently sit down to attack his betters in the literary republic.—His fable is flimsy beyond conception; badly designed, and still more wretched in the execution. Andrew Bellfield is too detestable a villain for comedy; and Violetta's attachment to him after a knowledge of his turpitude, is injurious to the virtue even of a wife. Sophia's repeated readiness to marry either of the brothers, makes her absolutely despicable, and her father, Sir Benjamin, is wholly out of nature. As to Paterfon, Philip, Goodwin, Ironsides, Jonathan, Francis, the Master of the Privateer, the sailors, Lucy Waters, the maid, and Fanny, they are utterly useless; they, indeed, spin out the scenes, but never assist the business, and the poet only makes them *talk*, when he is entirely at a stand for incident.

SENTIMENT.

Sentimental writing is much above the contracted abilities of Mr. Cumberland, and yet he aims at it frequently; however his efforts are constantly abortive, and always at the expence of propriety. Thus Fanny, a young girl, at the opening of the piece says to Philip, "Ay, ay, brother, a good conscience in a coarse drugget,

is better than an aking heart in a silken gown:" a little country wench turning moralist is, *to be sure*, extremely proper; but Mr. Cumberland wanted to introduce his favourite word *drugget*, and that must excuse the grossest absurdity. In the prologue he tells us his piece is,

"Right British drugget, *honest*, warm, and rough."

As to the terms *warm* and *rough*, we have no quarrel to them; yet we should be glad to know how drugget comes to be *honest*; we have heard of an *honest man*, and an *honest cause*; an *honest citizen*, and an *honest senator*: of *honest drugget*, however, this is our first information, and we think the epithet to the full as unfortunate here, as we consider the drugget itself, when Fanny sets it in opposition to a silken gown.

DICTION.

Most commonly bald, as well as most commonly out of character. The people chiefly well-bred are the rustics without education; and the polished ladies and gentlemen are the principal persons guilty of rudeness in the comedy—Mr. Cumberland besides patches his dialogue so much with *thou's* and *you's*, with *thy's* and *your's*, that it appears like the coat of a harlequin, and must immediately disgust an elegant observer. "*Thou* loveliest of women! behold *your* poor adventurer, &c. &c."

MANNERS.

Characterised in the antecedent article.

CHARACTERS.

Notwithstanding the author's boast, not a new one in the piece. Andrew Bellfield is an inferior Maskwell; his brother is the lifeless lover of a thousand farces; Sir Benjamin is a compound of Fribble, and Sir Paul Plyant; Ironsides, with an exception of his unpardonable obscenity only, is Smollet's Commodore Trunnion, or rather Captain Crowe; and the women have not a single mark of originality.

MORAL.

We have not been able to discover any for the information of our readers.

REPRESENTATION.

Admirable! and to this, together with the judicious mutilations of Mr. Colman, the author's success is entirely owing, as we again pronounce his play a most contemptible performance; at  
the

the same time we candidly acknowledge that we should not have read him with so severe an eye, had not his self-importance, as well as his ungentlemanly abuse of contemporaries, equally provoked our justice and our indignation.

**B**ESIDES the comedy of the Brothers, a little piece, by Mr. Hull, of Covent-Garden theatre, under the title of the Spanish Lady, has been brought out with success at the same house.

The CHARACTERS are,

Worthy, an English officer	Mr. Mattocks
Sea Lieutenant	Mr. Fox
Major Hearty	Mr. Lewis
Ensign	Mr. R. Smith
Sailors and soldiers	
Duenna	Mrs. White
Anna	Miss Linley
Elvira	Mrs. Mattocks

#### THE FABLE.

This piece commences with the entrance of the lieutenant, attended by a party of sailors, who sing a song in honour of the late victory they have obtained over the Spaniard.—The ensign then enters, and the lieutenant and he talk over the dangers they underwent, and the little anecdotes of war during the siege.—Worthy, their commander, now joins them, to whom the lieutenant delivers letters from the admiral, and retires.—The conversation then turns on some charitable acts of restitution, which Worthy has commissioned the ensign to execute, and which does Worthy's humanity particular honour.—Major Hearty, at the close of this, enters, and rallies Worthy on Elvira's passion for him, which the other endeavours to excuse, by attributing her confusion, when he is present, to the ideas she may entertain of his being her conqueror, and national enemy; and concludes the scene by a song, reflecting on those who could avail themselves of every opportunity to make love to the generality of women that offer.

Elvira is next discovered writing. After a pause she comes forward, and in a soliloquy, explains her struggles between her passion for Worthy, and her delicacy in concealing it.—Her younger sister, Anna, intreats her to inform her of her uneasiness, which the other excuses, by attributing her grief

to the wounds her father had received during the siege.—Anna, at last, tells her, she believes she is in love with the strange gentleman (meaning Worthy) and adds, she believes him likewise to be in the same situation, as she saw him but just then writing a letter, filled on every side. This alarms Elvira, for fear it should be to some happy rival; and she closes the first act with an address to the queen of love, to make their sentiments mutual.

The second act discovers Worthy alone, congratulating himself on sailing orders, which he had just received, and which, he says, "will give him a glorious opportunity of proving his constancy to his dear Harriot, and devoting to her his truth and affection, which, by merit, much more than vows, she is justly entitled to."—The Duenna overhears that part that relates to his immediate sailing, which she communicates to Anna, and Anna to her sister. Elvira on this grows distracted, and is determined at once to throw off all reserve, and discover her passion to him. The next scene accordingly brings on the éclaircissement; when Worthy, after many struggles of delicacy, at last acknowledges his prior engagements in England.—This, though a finishing stab to her happiness, she receives with firmness, begs him not to think meanly of her, prays for their mutual happiness, and presents him with her bracelet, as a compliment for his mistress, which, on parting, he accepts of, and assures her of his perpetual esteem.

Worthy now goes to the beach, where he is met by the lieutenant, ensigns, soldiers and sailors, who conclude the piece with a chorus song.

The Spanish Lady is evidently built upon the old ballad of the same title, and, though not very accurate in point of dramatical conduct, gives much satisfaction in the representation. Mr. Mattocks, as well as Mrs. Mattocks, do great justice to their respective characters, and Anna is very prettily performed by Miss Linley.

We cannot close the British Theatre of this month, without expressing sincere concern for the loss of Mr. Holland; whose death, so sudden after Mr. Powell's, is a very great misfortune to the drama.—Mr. Ho-



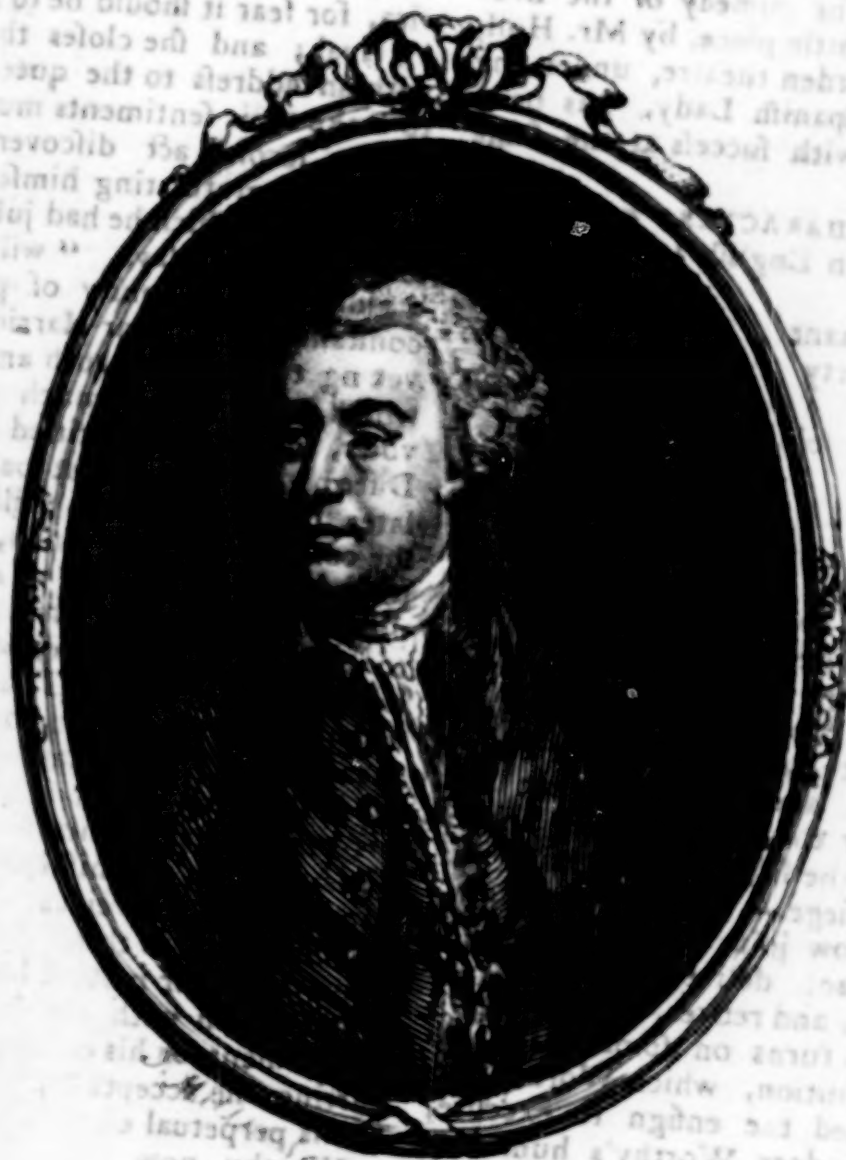
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MR. HOLLAND.





was the son of a tradesman at  
 Wick in Middlesex, and served an  
 apprenticeship to a turpentine mer-  
 chant in the city. His passion for the  
 stage discovered itself very early;  
 and on the expiration of his time,  
 he applied to the managers of Drury-  
 Lane for an engagement, who soon  
 gave him an opportunity of trying  
 his talents, and, in the conse-  
 quence, an opportunity of acquiring  
 universal reputation. Of his merit  
 as an actor the world is well in-  
 formed; but we shall characterize him  
 as he is celebrated by the author of the  
 Epitaph: "His understanding was  
 strong—his manners were engaging—  
 and his principles were upright; ge-  
 nerous without parade, he was frugal  
 without parsimony, and perfectly ac-  
 quainted with the value of indepen-  
 dence, he sensibly pursued every lauda-  
 ble method to obtain it. A life of  
 rectitude was closed by a death of re-  
 signation.—The being he preserved  
 without reproach, he shook off with-  
 out terror, and quitted this sublunary  
 scene an ornament to religion, as he  
 had filled it an honour to society.

*On the Death of Mr. Holland.*

[S Holland dead! And shall the  
 friendly muse [remain;  
 That wept o'er Powell—silent now  
 Shall she the tribute of a verse refuse  
 When a new grief bursts ope the  
 wound again?  
 A wound just clos'd,---ere yet the  
 streaming eye [flow;  
 For Powell's loss, had scarce forgot to  
 Ere yet the tear-stain'd cheek was scarce-  
 ly dry,  
 Must she again renew the task of woe?  
 Must she so soon, in elegiac strain  
 Lament o'er Holland; and in pain-  
 ful verse  
 Twice in the circle of a year complain,  
 And weave fresh laurels to adorn his  
 hearse?  
 She must! Since Death relentless in his  
 sway, [dreadful rage;  
 Not to be mov'd, strides on with  
 All ranks of men, indifferent sweeps a-  
 way; [youth and age.  
 Nor knows distinction between  
 The good, the bad, the wise, the weak,  
 must fall, [grave;  
 All undistinguish'd victims to the  
 Some dire disease must close the eyes of  
 all, [brave.  
 Nor shall escape the fearful or the

Could virtue, or could merit melt the  
 heart, [king.  
 Or parts superior move the ruthless  
 Holland had now escap'd the fatal dart;  
 Nor bow'd so soon beneath the ty-  
 rant's sting.

But I must grieve---pass'd is the final  
 doom:

A tear, a sigh is all a friend can pay;  
 There's no recovery from the dreary  
 tomb,

Nor can the soul reanimate her clay.  
*Dec. 11, 1769. BRISTOLLENSIS.*

*A general Defect in the Catastrophe of  
 English Tragedies.*

THERE is one general defect in the  
 catastrophe of our tragedies,  
 which may be so easily corrected, tho'  
 it is the grossest violation of nature and  
 propriety, that I am astonished it has  
 not yet occurred to any of our drama-  
 tic writers. This defect is the total in-  
 attention which is manifested for the  
 recovery of any principal character  
 when wounded, even by the persons  
 most afflicted at the melancholy event,  
 and most naturally solicitous to pre-  
 vent the fatal consequences of the  
 stroke. The moment a hero has re-  
 ceived the unhappy blow, we conclude  
 him dead of course; and his wife, his  
 mother, or his father lament him in  
 accents of excruciating anguish, with-  
 out once dreaming of sending for the  
 physician or the surgeon. Instead of  
 flying for assistance they only pester him  
 with fine speeches, and never recollect,  
 that deepest testimonies of sorrow are  
 not half so useful as a little well applied  
 lint, and the timely examination of a  
 sensible practitioner.

I am well aware the critics will say,  
 that a nice attention to so minute a  
 circumstance of propriety, will be pro-  
 ductive rather of disagreeable than  
 pleasing effects. That it will fre-  
 quently render a catastrophe cold,  
 languid, and uninteresting, and that  
 we shall more than lose in passion,  
 what we acquire by exactness. I am,  
 however, of a very different opinion:  
 All theatrical impressions are made in  
 proportion as the object bears a resem-  
 blance to nature, and though many  
 things may be strictly natural which  
 are improper for representation, yet  
 such as are represented should be per-  
 fectly conformable to custom and to  
 common sense. For my own part,

when I see Cato surrounded by his friends and hear the lamentations of his dutiful son and daughter, I am ready to execrate the whole group as a pack of hypocrites; not a soul endeavours to procure a bit of plaister for the poor man, who is bleeding to death before them, though all are such wonderful patterns of sensibility, and consider the expiring patriot with the highest veneration.

I remember sitting near Foote to see the tragedy of Jane Shore last winter at Covent-Garden theatre, when the wag made an observation that set me into a hearty fit of laughter, even in the most affecting scene of the performance, the scene where Dumont discovers himself to his wife in the fifth act, after she has performed her public penance, and is expiring through hunger in the street. Here while Shore was powering out the whole compassion of his heart for her miserable situation, the modern Aristophanes exclaimed "*Fine! Ay very fine! Yet a halfpenny roll, with a bit of double Gloucester, and a single pint of porter, would do the good woman more service than the prettiest turned period in the power of poetry.*"

Rowe himself knew this criticism to be obvious, and therefore guarded against it, by making Dumont carry preserves in his pocket for the immediate nourishment of the heroine; but the circumstance, though natural in the strictest degree, was one of those natural circumstances which gave disgust, and it has been for many years omitted in the representation. Now, had the poet immediately *endeavour'd* to remove the dying penitent, yet rendered her immediate removal impossible, on account of her deplorable condition; and had he dispatched Belmour, after the husband has pronounced her pardon, for assistance, he would have done every thing necessary for him to do. Her distressful scene with Shore would be critically proper; and Belmour, instead of being a cold, silent spectator, might return just as the unhappy woman expires, time enough to conclude the play with his present reflection upon the danger of conjugal infidelity. An alteration of this kind could be introduced within the com-

pass of ten lines, and, I do not suppose, a greater number would be requisite to correct the irregularity which I have here ventured to point out, in the general run of our tragic catastrophes.

The necessity of a reformation like this in our drama, becomes the more evident, when we recollect, that the catastrophe is the most important part of a play, and that the same motive which makes us feel for the untimely death of a favourite character must make us equally solicitous for its preservation; while our friends therefore live in imaginary, as well as in real life, let us do our utmost to save them. An impropriety here is doubly improper. A violation of the manners or a disregard of the unities, is trivial in comparison to such a neglect of the heart: and as the error is so easily avoided, the poet who commits it, is wholly without excuse.

*An Answer to the Mathematical Question in the London Magazine*  
October 1766.

PUT  $x$  = the first legacy,  $y$  = the second, and  $z$  = the number of thousands.

Then the series  $x + y, + x + 2x + 3y$ , &c. including twelve terms, will represent the sum of the required legacies, which is  $144x + 232y = 1000z$  (= twice the twelfth term, added to the difference of the second and eleventh): Let 144 times the third term be subtracted from the sum of the series, so shall the difference be  $88y = 1000z - 26352$

$$\text{whence } y = \frac{1000z - 26352}{88}$$

$$\frac{125z - 3294}{11} = 11z - 294 + \frac{4z}{11}$$

If a whole number be found for

(according to the rule in the second edition of Simpson's Algebra, p. 12) we shall have the values of  $z = 4, 26, 37, 48$ , &c. but as only the number 37 gives  $x$  and  $y$  positive, the question is limited to one answer,  $x, y$ , and  $z = 62, 121$ , and 37 respectively, hence the several bequests are known, amounting to 37000



## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 8, 1767, being the second Session of the Thirtieth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 505.*

**FINDING** it always most agreeable to our readers to have the important questions of parliament separately discussed, as they are much better able to judge upon a single point immediately before them, than when a matter comes complexively interwoven to their view with the wide variety of heterogeneous business that constitutes the daily course of a session, we now proceed to the great agreement between the public and the directors of the East India company; a subject of such consequence, whether considered in a private light, or a national one, that we are not in the least surprized at the general ferment which it created through the kingdom.

The increasing opulence of the East-India company, had been for many years an object of very serious reflection to government, and more than one of our ministers had beheld it with much envy, as the spring of a very important revenue. However, as the company were by charter entitled to the possession of an exclusive trade to the East, for a limited term, and were besides a most formidable enemy to provoke, none of our statesmen were hardy enough to lay them under contribution, till their own intestine disputes, which quickly produced disputes between their governors, and the Asiatic princes, reduced them to a necessity of applying to administration for protection, and led their various factions to stipulate for the influence of the Treasury in the immediate choice of their directors.

In reality, the latter of the foregoing causes was thought to operate more strongly in favour of government than the first; for, unless the several factions by which the company was distracted, had more their own private emolument at heart than the general prosperity of their fellow proprietors, there would have been little occasion to pay an extraordinary sum for the national protection. The members of the com-

pany, as subjects of the state, were entitled to defence in common with all other subjects: attacking the interest of a part, was ultimately striking at the universal happiness of the British empire, and the same motive which should induce us to defend our West-India trade, or any other department of commercial connexion, was naturally to animate us for the support of a traffick to the East-Indies. Great-Britain was to be the general guardian of her people; she was not to neglect the preservation of particulars, because her whole dominions was unannoyed; nor while the East India company furnished their necessary portion for the common good, were they to be loaded with additional burthens, because they happened to be the only suffering part of the community. If in times of danger, for instance, a descent was made upon Ireland, or upon an American colony, we should order a proper force at once to the assistance of either; we should think our own interest inseparably connected with the interest of the people aggrieved, and never once dream of calling upon them for more than the regular portion of what as individuals they were assessed to the state, on account of their being only a part of our territories.

From this simple state of the question, we may easily conjecture that we are more indebted to the ambition of the East-India company on the present occasion, than to their gratitude. Be this however as it may, we shall now proceed to the fact, and leave the motive to the consideration of our readers.

On the 15th of March a petition of the court of directors for the affairs of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, was presented to the House of Commons, setting forth that an act passed in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual

sum of 400,000 l. for a limited time, by the East-India company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies, having expired on the first day of February instant; the said united company, at several courts lately held, took into their consideration the terms and conditions for entering into a further agreement with the public, respecting the aforesaid acquisitions and revenues; and the following question being proposed, was carried by a ballot held at the company's house in Leadenhall-street, on the 9th of this instant February, viz. That it is the opinion of the general court, that the court of directors be empowered to make an agreement with the public on the terms and conditions mentioned in the propositions now laid before the general court, and that the said propositions then laid before the general court were as follows:

First, That 400,000 l. a year be continued to the public for five years from the first of February instant.

Secondly, That the company be at liberty to encrease their dividend to twelve and an half *per cent.* during the said term, so as not to exceed one *per cent.* in any one year.

Thirdly, That if the company shall, during the said term, be obliged to reduce their dividends, from any cause whatsoever, in such case there shall be deducted, from the sum agreed to be paid for the use of the public, a sum equal to such reduction; and in like manner, if the company's dividends, shall at any time during the said term be again raised, or restored, the public shall receive equal benefit; but if the said dividends shall be reduced to six *per cent.* then the payment to the public shall be discontinued.

Fourthly, That the company shall be obliged to export in every year during the continuance of this agreement, goods and merchandizes of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great-Britain (military and naval stores excepted) of the like value as they shall appear to have been exported annually on an average of five years preceding this agreement.

Fifthly, That if any surplus of cash shall remain in England, during the said term, after the discharge of the company's simple contract debts bear-

ing interest, and the reduction of the company's bond debt, to the debt which shall be due from the public to the company, then such surplus shall be lent to the public at two *per cent.*

And the petitioners beg leave to submit the said propositions to the consideration of the House, as the terms and conditions for making a farther agreement between the public and the said company, in respect to the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies. Such being the company's petition, the Lord North acquainted the House that his majesty having been informed of the contents, gave his consent as far as the royal interest was concerned to the house, to act in the business as their wisdom should direct. Accordingly, the affair was referred to a committee of the whole house, and on the 18th of February Sir Charles Whitworth, according to order, delivered in the report of the committee, which was agreed to by the House, and conceived in the following terms.

Resolved, That the proposals contained in the petition of the court of directors for the affairs of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, for continuing the payment of four hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, for the use of the public, during the term therein mentioned, and for other purposes therein expressed, be accepted.

Ordered, That a bill be brought in upon the said resolution, and that Sir Charles Whitworth, the Lord North, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Boulton, Sir George Colebrook, Mr. Jones, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Peregrine Cust, do prepare and bring in the same. In consequence of this order a bill was brought in, which passed the House, and receiving the royal assent, secured this very valuable stipulation for the five subsequent years to the public.

It may not be unnecessary in this place to observe, that when the friends of the East-India company insisted upon the right of protection which, as British subjects, we have already pronounced them entitled to in common with the other members of the community, the administration urged, that



they did not by any means intend to invade the *commercial* concerns of the company, but to profit merely by those *territorial* acquisitions, which being made under the sanction of the *national* force, had *naturally* considerable obligations to the nation. The dispassionate part of the world, however, saw no mighty force in this mode of reasoning; they considered it as a distinction without a difference, and knew that if the interests of the company were affected, it was of little moment whether the minister attacked them in their dominion, or their trade. It was on all hands agreed that the East-India proprietors had as just a title to their new possessions as to their old, and consequently, if it was thought inequitable to subject the

latter to any *territorial* impost, it as naturally followed that the former should be exempted from the operations of government. Besides, if the company had gained extraordinary advantages under the auspices of the public, the public, exclusive of the benefits arising from the East-India trade, had received extraordinary advantages during the course of the war from the company. Their troops were peculiarly serviceable in the reduction of Pondicherry, and the capture of the *Manilla*; not to mention that every conquest made by them in the East, was a stab in the vitals of the French influence, and of course ultimately fortunate for the people of this kingdom.

[*To be continued.*]

## THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

WE shall make no apology for presenting your readers with the following letter.

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

“AND so, my dear ladies, you really imagine yourselves of wonderful use in the creation. Commend me, I say, to the modesty of those who, contrary to all Scripture rules, are for removing the mote from the eye of their neighbour, whilst a miserable *beam* impedes their own sight. I had an acquaintance once whose mother was of the number of your *reformers*; she would declaim whole hours upon the beauty of *charity*, when she would have suffered her own brother to perish unrelieved, or betrayed the infirmity of her best friend to ridicule. She was peculiarly happy upon the subject of extravagance, though she never scrupled to indulge herself in the most extensive practice of it; would preach virtue to her daughter at the same instant that she compelled her to watch her father's return, lest her *virtuous* mother and her gallant should meet with unseasonable interruption, and declare the sin of ingratitude to be worse than the sin of witchcraft, in the moment that she was committing, not only the grossest, but the most infernal violations of it.

Not that I would be understood to impute any glaring enormities to such

*fine feeling* ladies as you are; yet I do insist upon it, that if you would ask yourselves honestly the question, you would find your errors, your defects, your petulances, as well as we worldlings, and whilst you are charitably bestowing advice upon your friends and neighbours, that a growing and uncorrected account was lodged within your own bosoms.

But, however, it must be confessed that when you declare the ensuing narrative to be moral, or the presented tale of misfortune instructive, people are entirely at their own option, nor ought to charge the blame upon you, if the gloomy contagion reaches them; but to betray people into a sober track, by hanging out false signs, to promise pleasure, and give the stab of *reflection* to the unsuspecting and lively breast, is of all practices the most unpardonable.

That you deserve this rebuke at my hands I believe you will not attempt to deny, when you recollect the nature of your last month's subject. There did I begin the sprightly theme with the greatest satisfaction; honoured the ladies spirit in renouncing parental restraints, and casting off the simplicity of obscurity, for the delightful habitations of the *beau monde*. The sound of the masquerade! I cannot describe the agreeable effect it had upon my mind; in short the delusion continued

ained down to the contemptible acknowledgment of her domesticity, her attachment to her husband, and tenderness for her children. Now I will very soon convince you that I have an interest in what I say, or rather that finding myself personally attacked, I am justified in retaliating. I run through life with all the mad satisfaction you can conceive, had a little army of admirers without a single impression on my heart. I considered a coach and six as the only substantial good under the heavens, and as every convenience has its inconvenience, was too reasonable either to wish, or expect to meet with every thing else to my perfect choice. An ancient peer, a high spirited colonel, a rough hewn citizen, severally offered me the object of my dearest wishes; but give me the man of a weak understanding and an uncontending nature for conjugal felicity. Such a one, ladies, has fallen to my lot; my dominion is absolute. I dress, visit, and receive the company I please, nor has he once yet even *looked* an inclination to restrain, or interrupt me; he is so much disregarded, I believe I might have said, disesteemed wherever he goes, that I take care never to be of his party; and as my personal and mental accomplishments, together with an appearance of elegance and eclat, ensure me both admiration and veneration, what are the flights my husband receives to me? I have two or three children, but I never admit them into my presence, except when I am disposed to find fault; then, indeed, I largely comment upon the roughness of their manners, the indelicacy of their complexions, and their preposterous attachment to a governess I have placed about them, and for a stipend gives them her care and kindest attention; you know, ladies, as she does not scruple to accept a gratuity for her services, I and my children are entitled to the best of them, and I constantly send her from me in tears, and the little servile wretches with aking hearts for the distress of the hireling; they love, only for maintaining my own dignity and my family consequence. This I hope you will allow is to be uniform, not blustering one hour, and snivelling the next; as to public opinion it can never reach

my ear; I will not suffer unpleasant sounds of any kind to disturb my repose. I am happy in one servant, who understands my humour, and am wholly inaccessible to all the rest; in a word what I dare to do I dare to justify, and whatever judgment you may pronounce upon me, must subscribe myself your most sincere and happy of correspondents,

LETITIA.

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

Ladies,

"In a remote part of Cornwall, your works have at length reached me and a sister, whose education, as well as my own, has rather unfitted us for the society of the kinds with which this country abounds. My father and mother were perhaps the greatest contrasts in nature; she an elegant woman, and he a mere fox-hunter. Two sons and two daughters were the fruits of this union, and according to previous stipulation the former were bred up in all the roughness of the chase, the latter refined by the documents of the polite world. But, alas! Ladies, that mother is no more; and as her fortune was too small to intitle her younger children to any certain provision, they are wholly at the mercy of those whose sentiments are diametrically opposite to their own. Both my sister and myself are advancing fast to that period, when a judicious, or injudicious, disposition of us, in the matrimonial way, must determine the happiness, or unhappiness, of all our days. Judge then what apprehensions we inevitably feel; for whether our father, or brother, makes the choice for us, it cannot but be equally repugnant to our ideas and inclinations. Our reading has been extensive, though, we are now afraid, not very useful: novels, and poems, are alone the studies we have engaged in; it would, therefore, be consistent with that benevolence you profess to assist our inexperience, and save our not ill-disposed minds from error. We have read your notions with pleasure, and subscribe, in the sincerity of our hearts, to all your principles; but, excluded as we are from social satisfactions, and ignorant what authors are best calculated to supply that deficiency, we are exceedingly desirous of being accepted for correspondents,

with



with some rather peculiar indulgences, with your society. We would be told how to regulate the youthful imagination by the rules of reason and propriety. We would learn how to acquire the most lasting perfections, and ensure, not only our own esteem, but the esteem of our friends, to the end of our existence.

There is one piece of discipline we are well broke into, and that is submitting our will to the humour of others, and, however hard in the first instance, as our dear mother was all tenderness, and had stood between us and our father's wrath, we can now do it unrepiningly. Could you but behold us, dressed in all our not tasteless simplicity, with the glow of health and contentment upon our cheeks, and innocent vivacity in our hearts, how would you pity us! Compelled, as we frequently are, to entertain, for hours at a sitting, the strangest of all human beings; for to endure a kind of temporary suffocation, under the cloud of their raising, and trembling, every moment they open their lips, lest ribaldry, or brutality, should shock us beyond all toleration. I have thus given you, though not a perfect, a true description of our circumstances, which, in conjunction with our youth, cannot fail to recommend us to the compassionate consideration of the Benevolent Society.

I am, ladies,

With much respect,

Your humble servant,

CLEORA."

To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Ladies,

"IF there are such people in existence, I do profess myself your very humble servant. Young fellows of my reflexion have long been deterred from venturing upon matrimony, by the extravagant and unpromising education of your sex. If a man of moderate fortune unites himself to the hint of a duchess, or his grace marries the woman whose ambition would grasp a scepter, I only beg to know what prospect there can be of conjugal felicity? But to take our view a little lower: the customs, the laws of society are such, that an unmarried man is a kind of forlorn object in the crea-

tion; his servants think him their undoubted property; his friends presume upon his good natured offices, because he has only himself to provide for; and the ladies lay out ten thousand lures for his favour and attendance, without once remembering that they are *honouring* him with expences, that none but fools rejoice in, unless there is a return in perspective. A young fellow is therefore compelled to change his condition, merely on defensive motives; but, from the present mode of education, too often finds the remedy worse than the disease: so many idle propensities must be gratified, so many ridiculous fancies indulged, and so many petulances encountered, that repentance, and mortification, are the only consequence. In your society, however, ladies, we have hope. I have one question to ask; is your Miss Bristow already engaged? Her character pleases me inconceivably, and I should esteem it as the highest favour to be admitted to an improving share of her acquaintance. That you may be convinced I am not diverting myself at your expence, and the expence of my own politeness, and understanding, I have enclosed my address, with a true account of my family connexions and fortune. I am, you will discover, if you condescend to enquire, a very singular creature; but I have the vanity to believe that my singularities would be my best recommendation with your society. The satisfactions of reason, and the toys of propriety are alone calculated for my participation. Wherever I go, I see a visible competition between the mothers and daughters; the one unwilling to lose, and the other forward to gain the admiration of coxcombs. I have ever considered the filial conduct as the test of female merit. Can the bad child be expected to make the good wife, or the amiable mother? It is a contradiction in terms; for where gratitude and nature are wanting, can friendship, or tenderness, subsist? I shudder at the bare idea of such a wife, and repeat that a lady, whose manners are formed upon the plan of benevolence, is the only lady that can suit the taste of

Your humble servant,

POSTHUMOUS.

To

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

" IN the name of a little million of dissatisfied females, I now address the Benevolent Society, to inform them, that, notwithstanding we are their constant readers, we have been constantly disappointed in our expectations, of the affairs of which they were to have taken cognizance.

In all the succeeding months, since the first opening of their assembly to the knowledge of the public, the same unvarying track has been pursued by them; not one mention of the fashions, or fashionable amusements, has fallen from their pen; and I am thus enjoined to tell them, that those are the subjects that would be most acceptable with their youthful readers at a distance from the metropolis, no less than with those who are the happy residents of that delightful spot. I have actually waited for the making up of a cap and pair of ruffles these three months, in hopes of receiving instructions at their hands, and was glad when I found many of my lively acquaintance under the same predicament, as to amount to an absolute charge, appeal, or complaint, against them, and which I most cheerfully took upon me to communicate. We will accept of neither excuses nor arguments; the fashions shall be laid before us, or you forfeit all our favour. We confess you of consequence to us, and only ask this proof of the approbation being reciprocal.

So, trusting that you will not deem our request unreasonable, nor fail to comply with it, I do not hesitate to subscribe myself

Your friend and admirer,

CALISTA."

The Benevolent Society have received so many letters this last month, that it is not possible to oblige their correspondents with their sentiments, but they may depend upon receiving full satisfaction in all their interrogatories, complaints, and wishes, in a short time, to the utmost of the Society's power. So far from being hurt, or offended, they are much pleased with the rebuke they have met with; convinced that, however they were intended, they shall derive an opportunity from them of shining beyond their utmost hope, or expectation. All letters, sent to the publisher of the Lon-

don Magazine, are duely and timely remitted to them; and they thus return abundant thanks to very many of their correspondents for useful hints, and entertaining suggestions. The letters signed Matilda, Abraham, a Fox-Hunter, and a Country Parson, are received, and shall have a place in their next publication.

[*To be continued in our Appendix.*]

*To his Grace the D— of G—.*

My Lord,

I Find, with some surprize, that you are not supported as you deserve. Your most determined advocates have scruples about them, which you are unacquainted with; and though there be nothing too hazardous for your grace to engage in, there are some things too infamous for the vilest prostitute of a news-paper to defend. In what other manner shall we account for the profound submissive silence, which you and your friends have observed upon a charge which called immediately for the clearest refutation, and would have justified the severest measures of resentment? I did not attempt to blast your character by an indirect, ambiguous insinuation, but candidly stated to you a plain fact, which struck directly at the integrity of a privy counsellor, of a first commissioner of the treasury, and of a leading minister, who is supposed to enjoy the first share in his majesty's confidence. In every one of these capacities, I employed the most moderate terms to charge you with treachery to your sovereign and breach of trust in your office. I accused you of having *sold*, or permitted to be *sold*, a patent place in the collection of the customs at Exeter to one Mr. Hine, who, unable or unwilling to deposit the whole purchase-money himself, raised part of it by contribution, and has now a certain Doctor Brooke quartered upon the salary for one hundred pounds a year.—No sale by the candle was ever conducted with greater formality.—I affirm that the price, at which the place was knocked down (and which, I have good reason to think) was not less than three thousand five hundred pounds) was, with your connivance and consent, paid to Colonel Burgoyne, to reward him, presume, for the decency of his deportment at Preston; or to reimburse



him perhaps for the fine of one thousand pounds, which, for that very department, the Court of King's Bench thought proper to set upon him.—It is not often the chief justice and the prime minister are so strangely at variance in their opinions of men and things.

I thank God there is not in human nature a degree of impudence daring enough to deny the charge I have fixed upon you. Your courteous secretary, your confidential architect are silent as the grave. Even Mr. Rigby's countenance fails him. He violates his sacred nature, and blushes whenever he speaks of you.—Perhaps the noble colonel himself will relieve you. No man is more tender of his reputation. He is not only nice, but perfectly sore, in every thing that touches his honour. If any man, for example, were to accuse him of taking his stand at a gaming-table, and watching with the soberest attention, for a fair opportunity of engaging a drunken young nobleman at piquet, he would undoubtedly consider it as an infamous aspersion upon his character, and resent it like a man of honour.—Acquitting him therefore of drawing a regular and splendid subsistence from any unworthy practices either in his own house or elsewhere, let me ask your grace, for what military merits you have been pleased to reward him with a military government? He had a regiment of dragoons, which, one would imagine, was at least an equivalent for any services he ever performed. Besides, he was but a young officer considering his government, and, excepting his activity at Preston, not very conspicuous in his profession. But it seems, the sale of a civil employment was not sufficient, and military governments, which were intended for the support of worn-out veterans, must be thrown into the scale to defray the extensive bribery of a contested election. Are these the means you take to secure to your sovereign the attachment of his army? With what countenance dare you appear in the royal presence, branded as you are with the infamy of a notorious breach of trust? With what countenance can you take your seat at the privy board, or in council, when you feel that every circulating whisper is at your expence alone, and stabs you

to the heart? Have you a single friend in parliament so shameless, so thoroughly abandoned as to undertake your defence? You know, my lord, that there is not a man in either house, whose character, however flagitious, would not be ruined by mixing his reputation with your's; and does not your heart inform you, that you are degraded below the condition of a man, when you are obliged to hear these insults with submission, and even to thank me for my moderation?

We are told, by the highest judicial authority, that Mr. Vaughan's offer to purchase the reversion of a patent in Jamaica (which he was otherwise sufficiently entitled to) amounted to a high misdemeanor. Be it so, and if he deserves it, let him be punished. But the learned judge might have had a fairer opportunity of displaying the powers of his eloquence. Having delivered himself with so much energy upon the criminal nature, and dangerous consequences of any attempt to corrupt a man in your grace's station, what would he have said to the minister himself, to that very privy counsellor, to that first commissioner of the treasury, who does not wait for but impatiently solicits the touch of corruption;—who employs the meanest of his creatures in these honourable services, and forgetting the genius and fidelity of his secretary, descends to apply to his house-builder for assistance?

This affair, my lord, will do infinite credit to government, if, to clear your character, you should think proper to bring it into the — of —, or into the Court of K—'s B—.—But, my lord, you dare not do either.

JUNIUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE is an ingenious account, if I remember right, (in the works of Mr. Hutchinson) of the dispensation of God in the instance of the Egyptian plagues, viz. that in the infliction of these plagues God converted the objects of their idolatry into the instruments of their punishment. I do not recollect the proof of this in that gentleman's works, nor in Spearman's enquiry, nor other collateral publications, several of which I have read; but

but being all for many years out of the reach of my perusal, I do, *bona fide*, want to be informed in this particular, and presume that the intelligence suggested on this head will neither be unamusing nor uninteresting to others of your readers as well as myself.

Now, sir, what I crave to know is, how the abovementioned doctrine appears; by what authorities of the text, or history, &c.

It seems that the power of God in preserving his own people, in so visible and conspicuous a manner (Exod. viii. 22. ix. 6, 26. x. 23.) from each of these plagues, occasionally, was effectual to the purpose, which it professed to accomplish, namely, the reduction of the tyrant's pride, and the vindication of Israel's innocence. Is not this instance of general difference put between Goshen and Egypt sufficient to convince the persecuting prince and his deluded people, that they were both under the immediate power of the God of Israel? But had the intention of heaven extended farther, as to recover the Egyptians from idolatry, and compel them, by these signs and wonders, to renounce their idols, in this case there had been eminent propriety in the proceeding abovementioned, and the idolater thrown into confusion upon seeing, directed to his view, the ruin of the power of his idols executed by the power of Elohim, and all the power of second causes, or material agents, which they are supposed to have worshipped under emblematical figures, professedly made the instruments of their destruction. But there does not seem such immediate propriety in this proceeding, when the end of it was only the departure of one people from the other, and the means of it the compulsion of the prince's leave; and for this purpose is not a general manifestation of the power of Elohim, as supreme in the creation, sufficient to produce the effect mentioned, Exod. viii. 10. ix. 14? For public plagues cannot be inflicted except in a public manner; and the vindication of God's own honour seems to have been as much consulted in shewing that he had the elements in his disposal, as in making those elements, as idols, the material means of their confusion and ruin. Yours,

Dorset, Dec. 6, 1769. CLERICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING a little skill in algebra, and finding you have but few correspondents that way, upon seeing your question concerning the legacies, I applied myself to give it a solution, which I have sent you, and which if you will please to insert in your useful Magazine next Month you will much oblige, sir, your constant reader

Goald Cricmare.

PUT  $x$  and  $y$  = the first and second legacies respectively; the 3d being 183 per question: whence we have  $183 + y$  the 4th,  $366 + y$  the 5th, and  $549 + 2y$  the sixth, &c. now the sum of 12 terms of this series will be  $26352 + 88y$ ; this sum, by the question, is to be an entire number of thousands; whence  $88y$  will be  $= 648$ , and the legacies will be as follows, viz.  $175 \frac{7}{11}$ ,  $7 \frac{4}{11}$ , 183, 190

$\frac{4}{11}$ ,  $373 \frac{4}{11}$ ,  $363 \frac{8}{11}$ ,  $937 \frac{1}{11}$ ,  $1500 \frac{2}{11}$ ,  $2437 \frac{10}{11}$ ,  $3938 \frac{8}{11}$ ,  $6376 \frac{7}{11}$ ,  $10315 \frac{4}{11}$ , respectively, whence the sum bequeathed  $= 27000$ .

Note, this is the least number that will answer the question, and the greatest is 42000; consequently the question will admit of 15 different answers.

S I R,

A question has fallen in my way, (if it is agreeable you will oblige some of your readers if you will insert it next month,) which I never yet saw any notice taken of, viz. How the multiplicity of the present philosophical lights are reconcileable to Moses in the sixteenth verse of the first chap. of Genesis: Moses has but a duality of lights, our great philosophers have in all seventeen, viz. the original primary light the sun, the primary planets, and ten secondary ones; the six primary planets say they are moons, or lights to the secondary ones, as the secondary ones are moons, or lights, to them; for instance, the earth they say is moon, or light, to the moon, as the moon is a moon, or light, to her, and the same is said by them with regard to Saturn and Jupiter, and their moons. How then is this multiplicity of moons or lights, reconcileable to the Mosaic narration?



*The State of the Jesuits in Paraguay ;  
continued from p. 571.*

**T**H E churches are seldom without a great number of persons, who there spend, in prayer, all the time they can spare from their necessary labours. At day-break, the children of both sexes assemble there at the ringing of a bell ; and, after morning prayer, sing the christian doctrine till sun-rise. The men and women then come to hear mass ; after which they all go to their several tasks. In the evening the children return to church to be catechised ; which done, evening prayers are said, at which all in general, as much as possible, assist. These indispensable devotions always terminate with the rosary. A mass of the virgin, and another for the dead, is sung every Monday. On Sundays and holidays, all repair to the church by day-break ; and immediately begin to sing the christian doctrine, after which the priest performs what marriages or espousals are to be performed. The profelytes assist at these ceremonies, and even the infidels, if any happen to be in the reduction, as they have been found by experience to inspire them with very high notions of our holy religion. The feasts and fasts of the week are then published ; likewise all orders and letters from the bishops. After mass, strict enquiry is made, if any one has absented himself from it, or any disorder has happened, that requires an immediate remedy. The baptism of the Catechumens, and sometimes that of the new born infants, is the first function of the afternoon. Then, vespers are sung ; and the day finishes, as usual, with evening prayers and the rosary. But, in the congregations, the vespers are always followed by an exhortation.

These congregations are on the same footing with those that have been erected in almost all the houses of the society ; and are divided into several classes. There is one for the young men, from twelve to thirty, under the protection of the prince of the heavenly militia. All the rest are under that of the mother of God. None are admitted members of these associations, but such as distinguish themselves by their charity to their neighbours ; their zeal for main-

taining good order and converting infidels ; and their assiduity in approaching the sacraments. The apprehension of being struck out of the table that contains the names of the associates, would alone be sufficient to keep them within the strictest bounds of their duty. The least intemperance, if attended with any scandal, is enough to make the person guilty of it withdraw of his own accord ; and nothing has contributed so much to extirpate entirely so dangerous a vice.

The missionaries have even found means to inspire these Neophytes with so great an aversion for drunkenness, the most universal of all their vices, and the most difficult to extirpate, that, when their affairs call them to the Spanish towns, it is impossible to prevail upon them to taste any wine. On these occasions, they have been often heard to say, that wine is the best thing that comes from Spain, but that to them it is downright poison. The same precautions have been taken to cure them of incontinency, which is one of the ordinary consequences of drunkenness. The slightest fault of this kind would be sufficient to render any of them unworthy in the eyes of the rest, of being counted among the servants of the queen of virgins.

As to the women, the pains taken to inspire them with a great horror for impurity, have succeeded so well, that they readily submit to the most ignominious penance, for the least liberty they give themselves in this respect ; young girls have often been known to part with their lives, rather than yield to the brutality of infidels into whose hands they had the misfortune of falling. It has not, however, been as yet thought quite so safe to exhort them to celibacy. In short the two sexes are no where suffered to intermix, not even at church, in the middle of which there is a passage from the door to the sanctuary, which parts the men from the women. They are even divided into classes, according to their different ages ; and every class has its inspectors, who see that all those under their care behave with the strictest decorum. Those who inspect the children carry in their hands long rods, with which they immediately put in mind of their duty those

who

who seem ever so little to forget it. To conclude, there are doors on both sides, by which the whole congregation may come in and go out without the least disorder or confusion.

The reader may imagine from what I have already said of the natural taste which these Indians discover for music, that the missionaries failed not to avail themselves of so happy a disposition to engage the infidels, whom curiosity, accident, or business, lead to the reductions, to listen to their instructions, and inspire those they converted with a greater liking to the divine service. It is for this purpose that all the christian doctrine has been set to music, and this expedient has answered exceedingly well. These musicians, who, when they perform in church, wear, as all others immediately in the service of it, a very decent and neat habit, at the same time that they inspire others with devotion, seem to glow with it themselves, which proves still more, that they do not make any extraordinary efforts to succeed; and that, as the natural effect of music is to excite in the heart those sentiments which it already possesses, this art finds in the Indians who practise it, and in those who hear them, no sentiments but such as tend to piety and devotion.

The solemn festivals are celebrated with the greatest pomp, especially that of the saint whose name the church bears, and that of the blessed sacrament. On the approach of the first, invitations are sent to the inhabitants of the nearest reductions; and they attend in great numbers, the officers on horseback and in their uniforms. The solemnity begins the eve of the holiday by a very fine military procession, in which the Alferéz, who carries the great standard, appears mounted on a proud courser richly caparisoned, and rides under a magnificent canopy. After perambulating the principal streets in very good order, to the sound of the drums and other warlike instruments of music, they repair to the great door of the church, where those on horseback alight, and the Alferéz takes his seat in a chapel prepared for his reception. The first vespers are then performed, after which the children are made to dance in the great square, where the whole company, both inhabitants and

strangers, are placed in the greatest order. The dances being finished, the cavalry returns to the place where they began their march. At night, bonfires are made from distance to distance, and all streets are illuminated. The next day, they repair to high mass in the same order they repaired, the evening before, to first vespers. At noon, the inhabitants entertain the strangers; and every one is regaled with a small cup of wine. Immediately after the second vespers, at which every thing passes as at the first, they run at the ring. The missionaries assist at it, with all the chiefs and officers, to keep the spectators in order; distribute the prizes to the conquerors; and give the signal for breaking up.

But nothing can compare with the procession of the blessed sacrament; and it may be affirmed, that, without any display of riches or magnificence, it forms a sight, which yields in nothing to the richest and most magnificent procession in any other part of the world. Don Antonio de Ulloa informs us, in general, that it is attended with very fine dancing, far above what is to be seen in the province of Quito; that the dancers are very neatly dressed; and that the pomp of it, upon the whole, equals that of the greatest cities, at the same time that infinitely more decency and devotion accompanies it. I said, that no treasures were to be seen at this ceremony; but all the beauties of simple nature are there so happily disposed as to represent her in all her glory. She even appears, if I may say so, all life and soul on the occasion; for, over the greens and flowers that compose the triumphal arches, under which the blessed sacrament passes, there appear flocks of birds of every colour, tied by the legs to strings of such a length, that a stranger would imagine they enjoyed their full liberty, and were come of their own accord to mix their warblings with the voices of the musicians, and the rest of the people; and bless, in their own way, him, whose providence carefully supplies all their wants.

All the streets are hung with carpets very well wrought, and separated by garlands, festoons and compartments of verdure, disposed with the most beautiful



beautiful symmetry. From distance to distance, there appear lions and tygers very well chained, that they may not disturb the solemnity instead of adorning it; and even very fine fishes sporting and playing in large basins of water. In a word, every species of living creatures assist at the solemnity, as it were, by their deputies, to do homage to the incarnate Word, in his august sacrament; and acknowledge the sovereign dominion his father has given him over all living creatures. Wherever the procession passes, the ground is covered with mats, and strewed with flowers and odoriferous herbs. All, even the smallest children, have a hand in these decorations, amongst which are, likewise, to be seen the flesh of the animals newly killed for food; every thing the Indians regale themselves with at their greatest rejoicings; and the first fruits of their labours; all, in order to make an offering of them to the Lord; the grain, particularly, they intend to sow, that he may give it a blessing. The warbling of the birds, the roaring of the lions and tygers, the voices of the musicians, the plain chant of the choir, all intermix without confusion, and conspire to form a concert not to be equaled in any other part of the world.

The great royal standard is carried behind the blessed sacrament. The cacique, the corregidor, the regidores, and the alcaldes, support the canopy. The militia, both horse and foot, with their colours and standards flying, assist, likewise, at the procession in good order. But, however striking this spectacle may be, the greatest beauty of it, beyond all manner of doubt, consists in the piety, the modesty, the respect, and even the air of holiness, visible in every countenance; so that, perhaps, the triumph of the Saviour of mankind is no where more complete than in this barbarous country, where his name was not known two ages ago. As soon as the blessed sacrament is returned to the church, the Indians present to the missionaries all the several kinds of eatables that have been exposed in the procession; and the fathers, after sending the best of every thing to the sick, distribute what remains among the rest of the inhabitants. In the evening, as on all other great

solemnities and days of public rejoicing, concludes with the most curious fireworks. "In short, says Don Antonio de Ulloa, these Neophytes omit no circumstance either of festivity or devotion practised in the most opulent cities of Old Spain."

Their cemeteries, or burying grounds, are great squares, always near the church, divided, lengthways, by fine walks bordered with orange and lemon trees; the middle one leading to a chapel, planted all round with stately cypress and palm trees, and inclosed with low walls. Every Monday a procession is made to the chapel, in order to sing a mass of Requiem, which is followed by a Libera at each of the crosses planted at the four corners of the cemetery. There are other chapels, at some distance from every reduction, to serve as a station to the processions made on the rogation days, and at other times, either to deprecate God's anger in cases of public calamity, or to return him thanks for special mercies. All the streets of the town terminate at one or another of these chapels, and have, besides, every one of them a cross at each end, where the procession makes a pause, to perform musically an anthem, whose words are adapted to the subject of the procession, or else contain some article of the christian doctrine. It then enters an avenue planted with the most beautiful and stately trees, which leads to the chapel. In their way to this chapel they sing the usual prayers, and conclude them by another anthem. All the inhabitants assist at this procession, except the sick, or those whose business will not admit them to be present.

No pains have been spared to establish the most exact police in this republic. All the inhabitants are to be at home, every evening, by a certain hour, when a sufficient detachment begins to patrol the streets and squares, for a certain time, at the end of which, they are relieved by another; and so on till day light. There are two reasons for this institution; the first is, to hinder the inhabitants from leaving home at an unreasonable hour without its being known where they go, and upon what errand. The second is, to prevent the town's being surprized by an enemy; for there are every

where strolling Indians, against whom it is impossible to be too much on one's guard. The persons, thus entrusted with the care of maintaining good order, and preventing sudden attacks, are chosen with the same precaution observed in chusing those who are destined for public employments and the service of the churches.

These precautions consist in preparing, from their very infancy, for every employment, those who discover the properest dispositions to fill it worthily. The inhabitants, in general, are taught nothing but what is necessary to make them good workmen; enable them to govern their families well; and qualify them for such little subaltern employments, as require no extraordinary genius. Formerly, the Guaranis, and all the other Indians of these provinces, could only reckon by their fingers and toes. To express any number exceeding twenty, they made use of a word equivalent to our *many*. At present, the Neophytes understand enough of numbers to answer all their purposes, and nothing more is required of them. The missionaries know the extent of their capacity, and exact nothing beyond it. They keep them within the bounds of their ancient simplicity, but divested of all that vice and savageness which disfigured it. In a word, this republic is, properly, the seat of evangelical simplicity; and it is in order to preserve it genuine and entire, that the missionaries do all that lies in their power to hinder the Neophytes from having any communication with the Europeans; experience having convinced them, that all the new christians of America, who are fallen from their primitive fervour, fell metely in consequence of their having conversed too freely with the old christians from Europe; or even having only taken too near a view of them.

It is, likewise, for this reason, that, in all the journeys they are obliged to take, during their residence in the Spanish towns; and all the time they serve his majesty, as soldiers or labourers; they are accompanied by missionaries, who never lose sight of them; who often speak to them of God; see that they exactly comply with all their duties, and perform punctually all their religious exercises;

and, as yet, thank God, they have not been known to give themselves any loose. On the contrary we are told, that the actions and discourses, most capable of making bad impressions, serve only to inspire them with a greater horror of vice; that no indecent word ever escapes their lips; and that they are of themselves extremely solicitous not to omit any of their usual exercises of devotion. It must, however, be owned, that those who live at the greatest distance from the Spanish settlements, and seldomst leave their own, discover a more extraordinary degree of fervour and simplicity than the rest; on whom, for this reason, the missionaries are obliged to bestow more than ordinary care and attention.

[*To be continued in our Appendix.*]

*The Natural History of the Beaver.*

**H**OWEVER well known an animal the beaver may be, I cannot but conceive that the following description of him will be pleasing to your curious readers, as they may depend upon its authenticity.

The beaver is a creature about four foot in length, and twelve or fifteen inches broad; his skin in the northern regions is generally black, but it heightens to a reddish tincture in the temperate climates. He is covered with two sorts of hair, one long, and the other a sort of down; the latter, which is an inch in length, is extremely fine and compact, and accommodates the animal with a necessary warmth. The long hair preserves the down from dust and humidity.

He is furnished with three natural implements for building his dwelling: his teeth, his paws, and his tail: his teeth are strong and deeply riveted in his jaws, with a long and crooked root with these he cuts, as well the wood with which he builds, as that which furnishes him with food. His fore feet resemble those of such animals as ho- what they eat in their paws, as ap- rats, and squirrels: with these feet he digs, softens, and works the clay which is extremely useful to him. His hind feet are accommodated with membranes, or large skins, extended between his toes, like those of ducks and all other water fowls; which makes it evident that this creature is am-  
 Th



bious. His tail is long, a little flat, intirely covered with scales, supplied with muscles, and perpetually lubricated with oil, or fat. This animal, who is an architect from his nativity, uses his tail, instead of a hod, for the conveyance of his clay, or mortar, in building his habitation, and as a trowel to spread and form it into incrustation: the scales prevent these materials from penetrating the tail with their coldness and humidity; but the scales, as well as the tail, would be injured by the air and water, were it not for the prevention of an oil which he distributes all over them with his snout. The beavers inhabit the same mansion in great numbers, unless violent heats, or inundations, the pursuits of hunters, scarcity of provisions, or their extraordinary increase, oblige them to separate. In order to raise themselves a convenient abode, they chuse a situation that abounds with sustenance, and is washed by a rivulet, and where they may form a necessary reservoir for their bagnio. They begin with building a more, or causey, in which the water may rise to a level with the first story of their habitation. This causey may contain at the foundation ten or a dozen feet in thickness. Nothing can be more curious than the nice gradations by which they proceed on with their work, until it is completed.

The edifice is vaulted within like the handle of a basket, and generally rises in an oval form. The divisions are proportioned to the number of the intended inhabitants. Twelve feet in length and ten in breadth are sufficient for eight or ten beavers. If the number increases they enlarge the place accordingly.

The civet cat, which is an animal peculiar to America, is in every particular a beaver in miniature, has the same labours, and the same inclinations.

The porcupine is a creature whose length seldom exceeds two feet: he is shagged all over with hard and sharp hairs of an unequal length, from two or three to twelve inches, or more; these are shaped like the stalks of corn, with intermixtures of black and white; they likewise swell towards the middle, and terminate in a point with two sharp sides.

This animal presents its side to his

enemy, erects all his darts with a menacing air, and sometimes plunges them so deep in the flesh of the creature by whom he is assaulted, that several of them remain in the wounds, and are detached from his body when he retires; the sockets of these are likewise filled by others which are enlarged by time.

If you think these particulars worth a place in your Magazine, you shall find me an occasional correspondent, and am, sir,

Your humble servant,

R. K.

*An Historical Introduction to the Antiquities and Curiosities of Wilton-House; continued from p. 575.*

**T**HE relievo with the inscription called Boustrophedon, is older than the completion of the Greek alphabet, and was brought out of Peloponnesus, where it was most probably made for a victor in the Olympic games. Statues and relievos were usually erected to those who were conquerors in those games. Cicero says a victory in these sports was not less honourable than a triumph at Rome. If any man merited repeated honours, he was thought to have attained to the utmost felicity that human nature is capable of. To this purpose, Plutarch relates a remarkable story of a Spartan, who meeting Diagoras, who himself had been crowned in the Olympic games, and seen his sons and grand-children victors, embraced him and said, *dis, Diagoras, for thou canst not be a God.*

Many of our relievos were friezes taken from porticoes and temples. The antients always adapted the subjects to the deities. Thus nothing could inspire greater awe for the power and anger of Apollo and Diana, than the dreadful vengeance they took on the family of Niobe. The same propriety was observed in the temples of Jupiter, Neptune and Bacchus. The modern practice in the Romish church, of adorning their altars with pieces of painting, was common among the heathens: but they had sculptures as well as paintings. Of the former sort is that relief in the stone hall of a child's stealing meat from the altar, and some others.

We shall now give a few remarks on the state of sculpture among the Romans.

ments. The age of Augustus was a period in which we are naturally led to look for excellence in the arts. Literature had then attained its summit, and the emperor encouraged men of genius; architecture rather than sculpture seemed to flourish. The greatest part of the Roman sculptors made their apprenticeship in the condition of slaves; when they shewed abilities, their masters improved them with the greatest care; so that an artist in this situation, had a better opportunity of having his talents cultivated, than a freeman in indigent circumstances.

Nero sent Carinas and Acritus, two connoisseurs, into Greece, to collect all the fine pieces of sculpture which were to be met with, that he might embellish his new buildings at Rome. The poor Greeks, as Juvenal observes, were stript even of their household Gods.

*Their rapine is so abject and profane,  
They not from trifles nor from Gods refrain;*

*But the poor Lares from the niches seize,  
If they be little images that please.*

Stepney.

Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, and Alexander Severus, encouraged this art, as did their successors, and yet they were never able to rescue it from the degeneracy into which it was falling. We may look upon the busto of Caracalla as the last effort of Roman sculpture. The two triumphal arches erected in honour of his father Severus, the chapiters of the columns in the Septizonium at Rome, which were afterwards removed into different churches, sufficiently demonstrate how much sculpture had declined under that prince and his children. The basso relievos of the largest of those two triumphal arches, were done by an indifferent hand. It is natural, however, to suppose they were executed by the best that age produced, were it only out of a regard to the place where they were erected. This was the most considerable part of the city, at the further end of the Forum Romanum, and as we have reason to believe, at the foot of those stairs, destined for ascending to the capitol.

One cannot behold the ruins of Caracalla's baths without being astonished; there never was a more sumptuous

fabric, more loaded with ornaments and incrustations, or which did greater honour to a sovereign by its bulk, than the baths of Dioclesian and Gallienus. The great hall of this edifice is now the Carthusian church at Rome, and one of the porters lodges forms another circular church, viz. that of the mendicant friars of St. Bernard.

When the senate and people of Rome determined to erect a triumphal arch in honour of Constantine, there was not in all probability in the capital of the empire, a sculptor able to undertake the work. Notwithstanding the respect they had at Rome for the memory of Trajan, they stript the arch of that prince of its ornaments, and without any regard to conformity or fitness, employed them in the fabric which they erected to Constantine. This shews what a paucity there was of sculptors, and to what a low ebb the art was then reduced.

What has been advanced is to be taken with some restrictions. There might under the emperors be men of not so much genius as to undertake capital works, and yet be able to execute inferior performances. The great number of beautiful bustos in this collection, seems to be a proof of this. Most of them are of a very fine sculpture, and would not disgrace the best ages of art. We know that a good portrait painter very rarely can execute a landkip or such like, beyond the limits of his natural turn; so to make a basso relievo consisting of many figures in various attitudes, to give the features expressions adapted to the occasion, and to make an agreeable whole, requires other talents than bare copying nature exactly, which is the principal excellence of any busto.

Among the best pieces of sculpture relating to the Romans may be reckoned that by Cleomenes, of Curtius leaping into the fiery gulph. This sculptor was one of the most eminent of his time, and was sent from Corinth to Rome by Polybius, the celebrated historian, to execute this work: at whose desire history does not inform us; let this be as it may, it is so masterly a performance as does honour to the skill of the artist. The beautiful statue of a Faun looking over his shoulder,



1769.

*A true Picture of the Vicissitudes of Fortune.*

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shoulder, was also of his work, and made at the request of a Roman nobleman.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Will apply to you for judgement in a case of a very singular nature, though I at the same time honestly confess, that, however I may be pleased, or flattered, by finding your sentiments agree with my own, I cannot pay you the compliment to say it is possible to alter mine, if I should discover the contrary.

My father died when I was quite an infant, and left my mother not only in indigent circumstances, but in an unhappy state of health. Her relations found out that she had brought all her misfortunes upon herself, by marrying a man of over nice principles; (for it was by paying his father's debts, and being too good-naturedly bound for those he called his friends, that had reduced him to disagreeable circumstances) consequently were but little disposed to relieve her. As all most dear, was severer to her heart than any other calamities, she quitted the country where she had known some little affluence, and with me, young and helpless as I was, came up to London, where, by painting and embroidery, she picked out just sufficient to answer the common demands of existence. When she had been some few years in this situation, a swifter piece from its extraordinary execution obtained her no small reputation. A gentleman of considerable fortune was the purchaser, and being curious to know the artist, was at length directed to our neat, though obscure lodging; and very politely enquired and accounted for his conduct.

My mother was then only in her twenty-seventh year, with an elegant person, and engaging manners; she had all the proper reserve of her sex, without affectation or incivility; and the gentleman expressed his surprise at her abilities having been so long concealed, she ingenuously acknowledged it was owing to her own industry, and slightly touched upon her motives.

What was at first only natural prejudice in favour of a *pleasing*, soon became the admiration of a most *amiable* woman. He discovered too much of her principles to attempt to ask her to admit of his visits, but he took care, in a day or two, to introduce the wife of a relation to her acquaintance, whom he rendered the instrument of many generous purposes.

My mother had not the smallest idea of his views; all vanity extinguished, she little thought herself capable of attracting admirers; he however found an opportunity, when he had secured her good opinion, to make her a most genteel offer of his fortune and heart. Her surprize was so great, that, for some time, she was unable to reply; but, on recovering herself, assured him, that she would ever retain a grateful sense of the high compliment he paid her, though it was utterly incompatible with her notions of propriety to avail herself of it. This was no more than he had prepared himself for; he therefore had also prepared an unanswerable plea. Consider, my dear madam, said he, what is to become of your beloved child, if you should be taken from her: your industry and economy have hitherto insured her a provision, but neither that industry, nor that economy, can insure her a provision beyond your life; if you can accept of me for your friend and husband, five thousand pounds shall be immediately settled upon your little Fanny; nor shall the experience a tenderness from you, which shall not be so far equalled on my part as to prevent her ever distinguishing between the tie of nature, and the tie of friendship.

My mother was greatly distressed: a too close application to painting seemed to threaten her constitution with an early decay, and to let the object of all her solicitude suffer in an essential point on whatever self motives, she conceived the highest cruelty and injustice; she nevertheless delayed her compliance until she was pronounced in danger, and gave me a father, only one six weeks before she sunk into the grave; and such a father was never known: my happiness, my convenience, was all the study of his days; yet such is the weakness of human wisdom, that the very

very measures he pursued to effect those generous purposes, were the very measures that destroyed me.

A deep scheming man, of no small eminence in the city, had long enjoyed an abundant share of his approbation. He had seen me several times, and, as the friend of that father I so much loved, had not the most inconsiderable share of my attention: our ages were in no degree equal; our dispositions wholly dissimilar; notwithstanding which, he thought proper to make choice of me, and my poor mistaken father determined my fate, by espousing his interest; and three months intimacy precipitated me into a wife. I was married in August, and the spring following beheld my husband a bankrupt, and me once more dependant upon the bounty of my father: he pitied, he sympathized with me: he indeed could not condemn me; and, kindly entering into my husband's affairs, saw them speedily accommodated; and we again embarked in commerce. But there were many reserves that did not reach my father's knowledge; there was a second family to provide for, and a still more expensive one than mine. Four years, however, did we totter on the verge of destruction, before we were plunged down never more to rise.

My father cast off the wretch that had deceived him, but most kindly protected me and my poor children. His fortune was greatly diminished by bad management, and unavoidable losses; but all he could part with was ours; and I was by his means enabled to give my boys a proper education, and devote myself to the cultivation of my girl's mind. Twenty years passed away, my boys were both advantageously situated, and my daughter happily disposed of to a worthy young fellow, when my father died, and died as generous and affectionate to me and mine, as he had lived. Some person or other conveyed the intelligence of my situation and circumstances to the ear of my husband; who, though he had for twenty years neglected every tender enquiry, with respect even to his infants, now boldly made me a visit, in order to rob me and them of our support; but I was not to be duped: my annuity was happily secured, and I appeared too de-

termined for him to attempt to encumber it. The good-natured world saw things in a very different light, and joined with him in condemning the first principle of nature, self-preservation. The husband was held forth as injured, whilst the injuries the wife and children had experienced were forgot: I was an unnatural wretch, had taught the most unnatural of lessons to my offspring. I spurned a returning, a penitent husband; they, an intreating, an affectionate father. What is your opinion, sir? Could I receive to my bosom a man that had evinced his disregard for every moral tie? Had he not deceived, abused, and neglected those that ought to have been most dear to him? Nevertheless I entered into terms, voluntary terms, with him, to soften his difficulties; in the same moment that I acted this *hardened* part, I added thirty pounds a year to a little income a distant relation had assigned, and wished happiness in his late quit- ted obscurity, to which, thank God, he is safely and quietly returned. I will only, in the language of Zanga, address the busy world, and warn them, if they think my deeds inhuman, not to judge superior beings, souls made of sensibility, with whom though to forgive is known to them, cannot unite themselves to the practised deceiver, the cold stone villain.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

PENELOPE

*Lord Chief Justice — Charge to the Jury on a late popular Trial.*

Gentlemen of the Jury,

**T**HIS is an action, wherein J— W—, Esq; is plaintiff, and the Right Hon. G— M— D—, Esq; of H—, is the defendant. It is an action of trespass for false imprisonment, brought by the plaintiff; it is in the form of a declaration, for breaking and entering his dwelling-house, and there making a noise and disturbance, breaking open locks, and taking away his papers, and likewise falsely imprisoning his person several days in the Tower. The substantial part of the claim in this action is the seizing his papers and person without a legal authority. Gentlemen, to the declaration, the defendant has pleaded



he is not guilty of the fact; and the whole matter to be tried in this action is, whether he is guilty or not guilty, in order to assess such damages as you shall think proper. It has been proved, over and over again, and there is no manner of doubt, that the imprisonment was illegal, and likewise the seizing of the plaintiff's papers. It comes now singly before you to assess the damages, which you think the plaintiff ought to recover under all the circumstances. The plaintiff has called several witnesses to maintain his case set out in his declaration. On the part of the defendant, it is admitted, and so it most certainly appears to be to every body that ever heard a cause, that the warrant whereby the plaintiff was imprisoned, and his papers seized, was an illegal warrant; it has undergone the consideration of this court, and likewise of the court of King's Bench, and has been deemed illegal, and very properly so, by every judge who has seen it, therefore it is impossible to justify it; and there is no pretence or foundation for the defendant in this cause to make any sort of stand against this action, by way of justification, in the way he has done, because it clearly and manifestly is an illegal warrant, contrary to the common law of the land; and if warrants of this kind had been reckoned legal, I am sure, as one of the plaintiff's witnesses observed, it is extremely proper for the authority of this kingdom to interpose and provide a remedy, because all the private papers of a man, as well as his liberty, would be in the power of a secretary of state, or any of his servants. The law does not make any difference between great and petty offences; thank God, they are all amenable to justice, and the law will reach them, if they step over the boundaries the law has prescribed. Gentlemen, it is material for your consideration, that this warrant, in the form of it, is illegal; yet still it is not a warrant of their own original framing, it was in conformity to many precedents in their use, from the time of the Revolution. About the 3d or 4th of James II. there had been warrants of the same kind in the office, which were directed in the same form, and therefore the use made of this evidence is to try to take off a great part of the imputation

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of malice, which has been attempted to be proved, to dispossess you of any idea of malignity in the defendant in granting it, and to shew you that he did not do it without precedent. If wrong, it was a precedented mistake. With regard to the evidence for the defendant, there have been a great number of warrants read; the first evidence they give, is a reference to the then attorney and solicitor general, and I will read to you first of all what the reference says, and then the answer.

[The precedents were read, forty-one in all, about fifty more were produced but not read; then J— W— was called, Mr. A—, and next P— C— W—, and L— S—, Esqrs. The last piece of evidence produced on the part of the defendant was to prove, that the plaintiff had obtained a verdict of 1000l. against Mr. W—, for an action against him for the seizure of his papers.] This is the evidence laid before you.

As to the warrant, I have said enough concerning the illegality of it; it comes then to be rightly and truly nothing more than this, that this gentleman has been imprisoned falsely by an illegal warrant, without a proper authority; that he has been kept in custody from Saturday the 30th of April to the Friday following, and then set at liberty by this court; he was confined seven days before he was discharged, and he has had his papers taken away by force likewise, by this illegal warrant; and therefore, you are under all these circumstances to assert and assess the damages, you think he ought to recover for this seizure of papers and false imprisonment.

You all very well know what vast deference I always pay, and ever will, to that part of the office of a jury which properly belongs to them. I never did, nor ever will, while I have the honour of executing the office of a judge, attempt to controul or influence the minds of a jury, in respect to damages, but submit to them such observations as occur to me upon the evidence, but not by way of controuling them: I dare say, I have said the same an hundred times, and as the gentlemen at the bar have industriously avoided, upon both sides, pointing at any particular sum you shall give, I will as industriously avoid pointing at it

it too, and leave it to you to judge as you shall think proper. In regard to the law, I have always been as tenacious of the proper function of a judge, as I have been of the jury. When a question comes before me upon a point of law, I shall always take an opportunity when the jury are not to interpose in it, to explain it to them, and with regard to facts, I shall take them as I take the law: that being the case, you are to take all the circumstances of this cause into your consideration; there is another reason why I will say very little more to you than what is my duty, which is, that when a special jury of the first rank of people in the country appear to try a fact, there is not so much necessity for a judge to descant upon the nature of a cause, as there is to an inferior rank of men, perhaps, not so well acquainted with, nor so properly qualified to balance such a cause as this.

There is another thing I shall mention to you, which is, that no prejudices, of whatsoever kind, should influence you; it is my opinion, you all come here as unprejudiced and dispassionate to try this cause as I myself do, and therefore all things said out of doors, all papers and pamphlets, and every thing either in writing or conversation, are always in the administration of justice to be totally laid out of the minds of judges and jury; they must be blind, deaf, and dumb to every thing but the evidence before them; they must divest their minds of whatever papers may influence them; I speak for myself; I have not read three papers about it, and I never do about any thing; I keep my mind free for every thing that may come before me of that kind: to be sure, there has been, with regard to the plaintiff, a necessity for me to read and look into the law; with regard to any thing else, I never suffered myself to be biassed or affected by the reports or reading of such papers or pamphlets, as are wrote with an endeavour to pervert justice. Much has been said upon both sides, which does not particularly apply to this cause; in direct terms, it is the evidence, and the propriety of what arises necessarily and immediately from the evidence, that you are to form your judgment upon.

Now, gentlemen, in the first place,

it appears most clearly that the plaintiff has been taken up unlawfully, has been imprisoned seven days, has had his papers rifled, examined, and seized, that those papers have been likewise improperly and illegally taken notice of, and by the letter that has been read to you, it appears that such of them as could not tend to prove the charge against him would be returned, and such as would prove him guilty would not; that he has had these papers taken from his house without the least pretence of right whatever. As to the declaration, gentlemen, that is nothing in regard to breaking locks and doors, and all these kinds of things; they are only formal words; the damage upon them is nothing; the damage is for the unlawful imprisoning him, and taking his papers without a proper authority; and there has been a most plain, gross injury done him, and it is plainly and grossly a violation of the laws. You are not, in asserting the damages, to turn your eyes upon the broken locks and doors, mentioned in the declaration; the spirit of the thing is for seizing his person, and confining him seven days, and for unlawfully keeping his papers. Another fact is proper to be considered; the manner of doing it: it has been proved to you that, with regard to sending him to the Tower, and committing him close prisoner, there has been an order in the warrant directing him to be kept close prisoner; there has been a direction given by Lord E—, in the defendant's presence, a verbal order not to admit any body to see him, which is a thing extremely unlawful. There is another thing mentioned with regard to the change of custody: as that I own there does not seem to be that difference contended for, it appears that the plaintiff was taken up and brought to the defendant, that there was a Habeas Corpus applied for, but then it was applied for improperly, and therefore cannot be considered as evidence before you. I do not say (but that must be for your consideration) that any manner of opposition from the changing the custody, appears from the evidence before you does not appear that the secretaries of state knew that the Habeas Corpus was applied for, before the warrant for sending him to the Tower was



pared and signed. It does not appear that they knew it, from any thing I can see; they best know whether they did or not. There was some hurry about it, but I do not see any thing has been proved of any intention to oppress the plaintiff, because they did not know, at the time they signed the warrant, that the Habeas Corpus was applied for; there must be some mistake about that, as it did not come to the defendant's knowledge. You know very well I never give myself the liberty to enforce words, but give them you precisely; you are to consider the evidence, and to judge whether or not you think that this custody was changed by the secretaries of state, with an intention to injure the plaintiff: if so, it would be aggravation of the illegal treatment. As to his being ill-treated, upon my oath I cannot say I see any sort of ill usage; there does not seem to be the least ill usage designed him; there does not seem to be any aggravation arising out of this matter. Upon the contrary, according to one of the witnesses, the plaintiff said the defendant behaved like a nobleman, and he should always respect him for it; upon the evidence I do not find that change of custody was meant as an aggravation.

Now, gentlemen, with regard to the proof before you, as I told you before, you are the only proper judges; as to the giving these orders, and the construction of them, it must be observed, that as soon as it was known that his friends were not to see him, Mr. W—— did endeavour to rectify it. It appears upon evidence, that, from the beginning of his knowledge of that transaction, he took all the pains he could to rectify it, and get the verbal orders relaxed, upon which he applied to the defendant, and he sent word that the plaintiff's friends might see him; but as to the behaviour throughout, it is nothing at all to this cause, as they had not a proper authority for detaining the plaintiff; therefore the point for you to consider is, whether the evidence that has been laid before, on the behalf of the defendant, does not, in a great measure, draw out the sting of this warrant. With respect to the warrant, if the defendant had invented this warrant himself, if it had been

the first issued out of his office, it would have been a prodigious aggravation; but you see from the evidence, that has been laid before you, that there has been an illegal course of office established from before the time of the Revolution to this time, that it has been animadverted upon in the several courts of justice, and these kinds of warrants have been issued; and, therefore, whatsoever error this gentleman may be guilty of, it must appear he was a gentleman not acquainted with the law, and adopted this strange rule; if he has erred, he has erred with all the secretaries of state from that time. In regard to this, it has been adopted by those who have been as great friends to the laws of their country as any men could. The secretaries of state are not bred to the law, and find in their office a course of General Warrants. Surely it would be a most unnecessary act of injustice to consider, and to treat this as an unprecedented act of oppression; it would be unjust, because there is a most essential and material difference; and you see further, that even when these gentlemen did start at the warrant, that the law officer, that is, the solicitor of the treasury, there present, said, "That is the course of office; it has always been granted so; we are right in the thing; I will consent to no innovation." Has there been here any intention of this noble lord to subvert the liberty of the people? From the evidence there does not appear to be any such intention. You find he applied, from time to time, to the lawyers of the crown, and referred to them, and sent to them upon every thing that happened, for their direction: and the secretaries were both very desirous of doing right, and acting according to the direction of those that are best able to advise them; therefore I say, that is a material part of this cause in extenuating, or diminishing the damages which the plaintiff must recover in this action. With regard to the words *close confinement in the Tower*, it appears, that, even for libels, it has been usual to insert these words. It clearly does not draw that part of the sting of the cause out, because the secretaries put their own construction upon it; they accompany it with verbal orders that they

should not admit any body to see the plaintiff. It is a great point in this cause, and would tend to the aggravation of the damages, if it had been really and truly a thing maliciously intended, in the first formation of the warrant against the plaintiff; then what arises has been told you at the bar, that the law always implies illegality, but as to any personal malice, I see none. As to any intention of subverting the laws and liberties of the people, I see none; but the proceeding was in course of office, in the manner found precedent; however, in regard to that part of the defence, it is material to observe, it was illegal; and upon the whole you must find a verdict for the plaintiff, and give him such damages as, under all the circumstances of this cause, you shall be of opinion he is intitled to, and I will go further, you are not to be confined to the seven days imprisonment and the seizure of papers, but you are to give him liberal damages. I do not mean when I say liberal what the law implies excessive. *Excessus in jure reprobatur.* The law always condemns excess; it must be within the rules of reason; the particular circumstances of the case are to govern it, and, as near as you can, you are to give that satisfaction and compensation which must bear a proper proportion to the injury that has been received, under all the circumstances; and therefore you will, upon the whole, take the matter into consideration, and find a verdict for the plaintiff, and give him such damages as you think he ought to receive for the injury committed.

*An Examination of Dr. Musgrave's Address.*

*Placari nequeunt, nisi lauriendum sanguinem laniandaque viscera nostra præbuerimus.* Liv.

"THE sheriffs having summoned a meeting of the county in order to consider of a petition for redress of grievances, I think it incumbent on me as a lover of my country in general."

By the word *general*, it is evident that the doctor is a hater of some individuals; who these are we may guess from his information: Lord Halifax, the peers and members of the privy

council, and the persons on whom, by the regency act, the government of the kingdom may devolve. Those whom he loves are Wilkes, Bingley the bookseller, Parson Horne, the St. Giles's Patriots, and other respectable hawkers of liberty.

"Which I apprehend gives juster grounds of apprehension."

For these apprehensions, it may be apprehended, that Dr. Musgrave is obliged to Parson Horne, who so wisely and conscientiously promoted the late petition for a redress of those said apprehensions.

"Having long had reason to imagine."

In an affair of so much consequence, an informer against nobles, should have, not hearsay evidence and imperfect informations, but positive proof and matter of fact to guide him: not imagination, which is so often disturbed by party, by vexation, by disappointment, by envy. A poet may, without prejudice to the state, indulge his imaginations, but God forbid that ever visionary notions should have influence either in physic or politicks.

"I have ardently wished for the day when my imperfect informations should be superseded by evidence and certainty. That day, I flatter myself, is at last approaching."

Far more becoming to have ardently wished that your apprehensions were groundless, and your imperfect informations false: better have wished, that positive evidence could never be brought against noblemen, whom you yourself cannot charge with corruption. It is really cruel in Dr. Musgrave thus to delight himself with the idea of bloodshed.—But

— Each word, sir, you impart  
Has something in it killing—like your art.

"I flatter myself, that the spirit now appearing among the freeholders will bear down every obstacle."

This spirit, which is to bear down every obstacle, is no other than the spirit of juniper and the spirit of malt; a spirit that has lately appeared among some freeholders in some counties, and by intoxicating caused some to petition and others to address; a spirit not highly rectified, but much under proof.

"I need not remind you of the universal



universal indignation and abhorrence with which the conditions of the late peace were received by the *independent* part of the nation."

That is by all those, who, when the war was over, had nothing to depend on.

"Yet such is the candid, unsuspecting nature of Englishmen, that even those, who condemned the measure, did not attribute it to a worse motive than an unmanly impatience under the burdens of war and a blind headstrong desire of being relieved from it."

Who were thus impatient and unmanly? were the soldiers? were the sailors? If the war was a burden, was it unmanly to be relieved from it? Do you call taking off burdens from honest mens backs a *blind headstrong desire of being eased*? Ah, doctor, you lay greater burdens yourself now on the necks of our nobility. Do not you know that as soon as the conditions of the peace were signed, your *independent* friends were starving for want of employment, and our nation was sinking under the burden of many, many millions?

One would really think, that change of climate and correspondence with our enemies had produced in Dr. Musgrave a change of nature. Surely this address from an Englishman is not *overburthened* with candor, which is too amiable to accuse without evidence, and is never a publisher of suspicions. To the list of modern patriots, who have lost the sense of gratitude, may not our doctor be added? who for ten years enjoyed three hundred pounds *per annum*, a bounty left by Dr. Radcliffe to the disposal of the *principal officers of state*, which bounty they bestowed on Dr. Musgrave, not as the wages of a politician, but for the improvement of medical knowledge. How grateful a return he has made to his benefactors and the public, his late address will sufficiently evince!

"They could not conceive that persons of high rank and unbounded wealth could be seduced by gold to betray the interests of their country."  
—And let me add, doctor, *their own interest*.

They could not conceive that any Englishman could be so seduced by the *whispering of a name*, as to raise by inflammatory addresses, in his own

country, the flames of discord; to extinguish which, not the blood of heroes only, but the blood of nobles, perhaps of princes, might be demanded.

"This important secret was disclosed to me at Paris in the year 1764."

Yet Dr. Musgrave, a flaming and impatient patriot, has burnt five long years to disclose it in England. And after all his secret is of so extraordinary a kind, that the doctor has not, or cannot divulge it.—In one part of his address he calls it an *imperfect information*, and in another *intelligence*: now intelligence may be false as well as true.

"Lord Halifax's behaviour was polite but evasive."

As a nobleman polite, as a minister of state evasive. Had the spies, or informers, or intelligence-mongers, at Paris been as evasive, and as little communicative as Lord Halifax, it is probable, that this *address* of the doctor's had been locked up till his coffin was nailed down.

"But I was not so much a dupe of his artifice, as to believe that he had a serious intention of following the clue I had given him, though his whole behaviour pointed that way."

When you, doctor, first waited on Lord Halifax, you certainly had a different notion of that nobleman's disposition, otherwise you would not have given him your clue at all, which clue, by the bye, had Lord Halifax taken, it might have led him, as peradventure it may yourself, into a perplexing labyrinth, out of which neither his lordship's enemies, nor your friends, the *independent part of the nation*, could have freed him: a doctor so hand in glove with chevaliers, ambassadors, and plenipotentiaries, ought to speak with more decency of a nobleman who had received him *politely*. Why should Dr. Musgrave assert, that Lord Halifax was full of artifice and deceit, when his *whole behaviour pointed another way*? Did not Dr. Musgrave look on Lord Halifax with a jaundiced eye? Had he thought his lordship so full of artifice at the first visit, why did he carry his *budget of informations* to him a second time?

"An overture had been made in the name of the Chevalier D'Eon."

And, in the name of Beezebub, what had Lord Halifax to do with that man who

who took his name in vain. Dr. Musgrave had heard, that Sir George Young had been told that somebody without a name had said, that an overture somewhere had been made in the name of another man, that some peers might be impeached of high treason, because they had sold the peace to the French, which peace the chevalier says the French had sold to us. But this secret, which was disclosed at Paris in 1764, cannot be disclosed in England in 1769, because Dr. Musgrave (the informer) cannot bring any charge of corruption against the noblemen mentioned in this imperfect information. And this overture, said to have been made in the name of another man, has been disowned and denied by the very man in whose name it was made: *really, evidence of all kinds is a very perishable thing.*

If a stranger were to call upon Dr. Musgrave with a bundle of papers, telling him, that they contained articles of high crimes, or misdemeanors, against any reputable family, his patients, would he not require the most striking proofs, and unexceptionable evidence, before he raised an alarm? If five years after, this same stranger, neglecting his proper business, should proclaim on the house top that Dr. Musgrave took no notice of the information given him; what idea would he form of this stranger? Would he not assign him a place in the district of Moorfields?

These imperfect informations bring to mind the whisper between the gentleman usher and the physician to the two kings of Brentford, and the reason given for the whisper is, that they are both supposed to be politicians, and matters of state ought not to be divulged.

"I leave every impartial reader to judge."

By impartial is here meant every party and prejudiced reader.

"I will suppose, for argument's sake, that the persons accused were perfectly innocent; is it not the interest and wish of every innocent man to have his conduct scrutinized? Is there any tenderness in suffering a stain to remain upon their characters, till it becomes difficult, or even impossible to be wiped out?"

What! was Lord Halifax to call these

peers and members of the privy council to account? Was he to make all this uproar and confusion on the imperfect information of a strange man, utterly unconnected with people in power, at least in our realm? Was Lord Halifax to be the busy and destructive instrument to send for the chevalier and his papers, set the nation in a flame at a time when the mob was crying out crucify, crucify? Was he to impeach such exalted personages on an hearsay evidence; make them prove themselves incorrupt when no charge of corruption could be brought against them; make them prove themselves innocent that no atrocious calumny might rest upon them? One while Dr. Musgrave says, he cannot bring any charge of corruption against these noblemen, and another time styles them capital offenders. These noble lords, so accused, were to make themselves appear innocent, in order to prove themselves not guilty: they were to call upon we know not whom, to have their conduct scrutinized. We may venture to pronounce, that however innocent they were found, some stain would remain upon their characters, even by being called to account. It is not sufficient that Cæsar's wife be chaste, she should be unsuspected.

Would Dr. Musgrave take it kind to be called to account for any patient that died under his care? Would he (had he been a little flurried) thank the relations of the deceased patient, should they call upon him to prove he had not killed him, that his innocence might appear, and no stain remain upon his character; no suspicion of guilt? No—we may venture to assert, that it would be neither the interest, or wish of the innocent Dr. Musgrave, that such an enquiry should be made.

"I consider this refusal of Lord Halifax's as a wilful obstruction of national justice."

When Lord Halifax seized Mr. Wilkes's papers, it was thought national justice to bring Lord Halifax to account. When prudence withheld lordship from seizing the chevalier and his papers, then national justice was obstructed. *Quid sequor aut quem?*

If Lord Halifax, considered as a magistrate, had a power to examine the chevalier, and the papers with which



he had been intrusted by the ambassador of a foreign nation, every other justice in the commission was invested with an equal authority. Why did not Dr. Musgrave then, instead of running from one nobleman to another, wait on Sir John Fielding with his information? Sir John's well known dexterity at unravelling mysteries, might, with the assistance of the doctor's clue, have penetrated through all the intricacies, and disclosed to the world this important, though as yet unrevealed secret.

If the doctor's address should unfortunately occasion a rupture, the country, as a reward for his services, might desire him to be in the commission of the peace, and then he might have a right to call all the chevaliers, and the ambassadors of all the courts in Europe before him; then, instead of pondering the abstruse case of a patient, he might with his steady hand hold the balance of power, and, by observing which scale preponderates, might determine the fate of nations.

"Yet even these considerations are infinitely outweighed by the danger to which the whole nation must be exposed from the continued operation of so much influence and authority."

By continued authority and influence Dr. Musgrave means keeping their places: and the whole tenor of his address is to turn the present ministry out, that the doctor and his adherents may get in.

"That treasons may be detected, without producing either punishment or enquiry."

So the punishment is to go first and the enquiry follow.

"I have been thus particular in enumerating evils, not from a design of aggravating that nobleman's offence: accusation is not my object, but enquiry."

Lord Halifax is accused of artifice; his allegations are misplaced and frivolous; he deprived people of the first rank of vindicating themselves; he would not listen to exact narratives, nor detect treasons; he said one thing and meant another; he was an obstructor of national justice, for which he ought to be punished; he made impunity perpetual, by suffering traitors to escape; he exposed Dr. Musgrave's precious documents to hazard; he has

occasioned heart-burnings and jealousies among the people; he has exposed the royal reputation to hazard; by his negligence a traitor might govern the kingdom; he is the cause of future treasons; he may bring Frenchmen into parliament; and yet Dr. Musgrave's object is not accusation but enquiry.

Sure *he* must want the care of ten Munro's,

Who thus would scribble rather than repose.

"It has been apprehended, how justly I know not, that any magistrate, who should promote an enquiry, or any gentleman, who should openly move for it, would be deemed responsible for the truth of the charge, and subjected to severe penalties if he could not make it good."

Apprehended! It is a known truth, and how it escaped the great penetration of Dr. Musgrave is surprizing. Every man, who brings a charge against another, is responsible to prove that charge true. Does not the law of the land, does not equity in every case, require it? What confusion would otherwise ensue! Must not the clearest evidence be produced on every trial? and if not produced, is not the accuser liable to pay the wrongfully accused his costs, from the most trivial matters to those of the highest importance? Ought not this penalty to be paid? And the more severe the charge is, surely the more severe the penalty should be.

In an action to be brought against Dr. Musgrave, in which either his character, or property, was to be concerned, would he be satisfied with a bare trial of the matter? And on succeeding in the event, would he thank his accuser for bringing him into court? Would he not expect some farther satisfaction, some recompence for the expence which he had been at; for the time lost and trouble taken in setting aside a false charge; besides the anxiety which every good man must suffer, while his character is attacked and hung up for public odium? And yet, in the present case, so blind and headstrong is party zeal, that Dr. Musgrave does not know how justly a person can be deemed responsible for the truth of a charge, even in a case which concerns both the property and life of another.

another. This must have dropt from the doctor without reflexion, since every other person must clearly see the justice of verifying every charge.

*Audi alteram partem*, is a good maxim; and before the public pass sentence on Lord Halifax, let them consider what may be gathered from the doctor's address. Lord Halifax was persuaded the charge was wholly groundless. The Speaker of the House of Commons refused to be instrumental in promoting an enquiry. Sir George Younge, Mr. Fitzherbert, and several other members of parliament, who were acquainted with the matter, or rather heard some whispers only of a confused tale, did not intermeddle with it. May we not think they all had good reasons for not meddling with it? If their reasons were laid before the public, they would probably convince us that they acted right. But are Lord Halifax, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and others of the like exalted characters and stations, to give reasons for all their proceedings in a news-paper, or an humble address? If they should do it in one case, it would be afterwards expected they should do it in all: and if one peer, or member, why not all? God forbid that they should have nothing else to do than to furnish out materials for the news of the day. The affairs of the nation require a strict attendance, and must indeed suffer if their time is to be taken up with answering every writer. No—a charge against them must be brought in a proper court; there every evidence must be produced and examined; and there, and there only, the matter must be determined. What is reported out of court is generally vague and uncertain; and if, after such a trial, they are found innocent, what satisfaction can be made to them by Dr. Musgrave? In trivial matters, by which characters of meaner persons have been hurt, and damages sustained, a pecuniary compensation is generally sufficient; but here where persons of unbounded wealth, and above all such considerations, are concerned, every recompense will be inadequate, as the lenity of our laws will still permit Dr. Musgrave to enjoy life, though he has been aiming to deprive others of that invaluable blessing.

“Not till the accumulated errors

of government should awaken a spirit of enquiry too powerful to be resisted, or eluded.”

This spirit can only be a spirit of rebellion; a spirit which discovered itself in the late treatment of the D— of B—, at Exeter, bearing down every obstacle in its way, without waiting for an open and impartial enquiry. For they wished, and actually endeavoured to punish, without first taking any legal step for proving the charge against him. Such a spirit is always raised by defamatory writings, which, containing a secret poison, operate on the minds of the people, and give them a blind headstrong desire of taking all power into their own hands, and using it as they please, without allowing time for reason to act and weigh all things with impartiality.

“This would be to disgrace my former conduct.”

We never heard of Dr. Musgrave till he proposed to disclose this important secret, which, from the doctor's inability to reveal, seems never to have been communicated to him. We never heard, and probably now never shall hear, of any services performed by Dr. Musgrave for his country, either in his private, or public capacity. By former conduct the doctor must certainly mean some transaction of his in France, for which we perhaps have no reason to thank him.

Bayes, in the Rehearsal, says, when he writes familiar things as Sonnets, and the like, he makes use of stewed prunes only; when he has a great design in hand, he ever takes physic and lets blood; for when you would have pure swiftness of thought and fiery flights of fancy, you must take care of the pensive part; in fine, you must purge the belly. If Dr. Musgrave had purged his belly well before he wrote his address, he might have got rid of those ill humours, which have been vented by him against the state: but it is to be feared he wrote when all was in a ferment within, which made him administer an extraordinary potion to the belly of the whole nation, where it now lies raising violent commotions, and threatening convulsions to the whole body. Excellent will be the art of that physician, who can cure the body politic of the disorders under which it now labours! Disorders created



created chiefly by means of quacks, in state affairs, who are as busy in prescribing for the public, as mountebanks on the stage, while the gaping multitude stand round ready to swallow every pill that is offered them, however noxious it may be.

Though in this examination of Dr. Musgrave's address, his character as a physician is not attacked; nor any thing said, whereby either his life, or property, may be endangered; nor is it even wished that he may undergo a punishment suitable to his offence, which, in times of less lenity, would be at least fine and imprisonment; yet, perhaps, he will be offended: but on recollection all resentment must subside. He who has dealt so freely with others, and those too of the highest stations, should not be surprized at being himself treated with some little freedom. He who proposes to have the papers of another, and those of the most secret nature, narrowly inspected, may naturally expect to see his own public address as strictly scrutinized.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your last Magazine you inserted an attack upon the author of a criticism in the Monthly Review, on a work entitled, "Explanations of some difficult Texts of Scripture, in four Dissertations."

That the letter-writer's piety should be shocked with the criticism is no wonder, for if he has ever read the Dissertations themselves, he must know that the criticism not only abuses revelation, but likewise entirely misrepresents the arguments of the Dissertator. But what could induce a writer, who attacks the Reviewer with such an evident piety of spirit, to imitate him in misrepresenting the Dissertator's work? For he says that author has offered "some new interpretations of difficulties in scripture with more *self-importance* than judgement." I do not accuse the letter-writer of want of candour for not acknowledging the judgement with which the Dissertator has explained many difficult texts of scripture, which had long furnished infidels with objections which the whole herd of commentators had by no means re-

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moved; this circumstance might arise from his not having considered the Dissertator's arguments with sufficient attention: but to accuse the Dissertator of *delivering* his opinions with much *self-importance*, is a charge so inconsistent with truth, that even candour cannot excuse it. For I will venture to challenge the letter-writer to produce an instance of an author of *equal* abilities with the Dissertator for accuracy of reasoning and depth of investigation, who has offered his opinions with *equal* diffidence of himself, and deference to the judgement of the publick. Could the Dissertator do him, or any other Christian, an injury, by vindicating the doctrines of Christ, and elucidating difficulties which were before unexplained? Could the Dissertator do the letter-writer an injury (if he be of the established church) by vindicating an important article of belief in that church from the contempt and ridicule of its opponents? But let the letter-writer be either a member of the Church of England, or of some congregation of dissenters; let him be of what denomination he will, if he be a sincere and candid enquirer after truth, (as indeed he seems) if he be ready to embrace whatever shall appear, upon mature examination, to be the real doctrines of Christ, let him not deal in general *assertions* only, but let him produce some *arguments* to support them; I do not doubt but he will find many persons very ready *candidly* to examine the validity of them. Has the letter-writer seen a defence of the Dissertations antitled, "A Letter to the authors of the Monthly Review, absolutely necessary to be read by every one who would understand their work?" If he has, he must have found that his pen is not the only one that has been employed in defending revelation from the attacks of *infidels* under the form of Monthly Reviewers. If he has not, I would beg leave to recommend it to his attentive perusal, and I make no doubt but *that work* will lead him to entertain a better opinion of the Dissertator's judgement.

I do not beg you, sir, to insert this in your next Magazine, for to doubt it, would be to suppose you could be guilty of partiality and injustice to a writer, who deserves the esteem and

protection

protection of every friend to the real doctrines of Christ.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

PHILALETHES.

#### History of Asia.

**A**DEN is a very strong town in Arabia Felix, at the foot of the mountains, not far from the mouth of the Red Sea, there is a sea-port belonging to it, which is very large, and it is also the head of a kingdom of the same name. The Turks, in 1538, took this town, and hanged up their king; but not long after the inhabitants revolting, and putting themselves under the protection of the king of Mocha, expelled the Turks, and reassumed their rights. This country was known to the Romans, by the name of Adana, and that empire had a great trade there.

#### SELEUCIA,

A city of Mesopotamia, upon the river Tigris, known anciently by the name of Coche, and afterwards by that of Alexandria, from being rebuilt by Alexander the Great. But falling again into ruin, it was by Antiochus, king of Syria, raised a third time into consequence, and received the name of his father, Seleucia. By another revolution it fell into the possession of the Turks; and, at length, from being the seat of many of the Califs, grew strong, high, and populous, and was then called Bagdad. It was built both on the east and western shores of the Tigris; but the latter being left by degrees, it became a mere heap of rubbish. This city lies in an oblong figure, is great, and well fortified. It has a bridge of boats over the Tigris, and a strong castle, in which the Turkish bashaw resides. It has been very often taken by the Turks and Persians; but the former possessed themselves of it in the year 1638, after a bloody siege, in which they lost forty thousand men, and have kept it in repair ever since.

#### BUCHAR

Is an ancient and magnificent city of Asia, in the province of Mauraria-natia, called by the Romans, Trans-oxiana Regio. It lies more west than Blako, a day's journey beyond the river Oxus.

This city is situated 120 miles south of Samarchand, and was the birth-place of Avicenna, the famous Arabian

physician and philosopher, who flourished in Spain in the tenth century. He is said to have been the first that settled the true method of physic, which art he illustrated by many books published by him. He was born in the year 992, and died in the year 1050.

#### BOSTRA,

A city of Arabia the Stony, was the birth-place of Philip, emperor of the Romans, and from him called Philipopolis. It is a bishop's see, under the patriarch of Jerusalem, though originally under the patriarchal of Antioch; and lies fifty miles east of the river Tiberias. It is called in some of the monies of the emperor Severus, and his mother Manica, Colonia Alexandria. It is now under the Turks.

#### CESAREA or PALESTINA

Was anciently called the tower of Straton, but Herod the Great rebuilding it, called it Cesarea, in honour of Augustus. It has the name of Caesar to this day. It lies on the shore of the Mediterranean sea, in the Holy Land, thirty miles to the south from Ptolemais and forty-five from Jerusalem. After the ruin of Jerusalem, it became the metropolis of Palestine, and the seat of the prefect or governor, and the bishop of Cesarea gained thereby the authority of a primate over the bishop of Jerusalem, and for some ages maintained it; but in after councils, the bishop of Jerusalem was exempted and made a patriarch; yet Cesarea continued in great wealth, honour, and esteem, as several great convents were held there, Eusebius Pamphilus, the church historian, being in his time bishop of it. Cornelius the first converted gentile was baptised at this place by St. Peter. St. Paul was a prisoner, and Origen taught in that city. But in 633, after a siege of seven years, Muhavia, a Saracen, took it from the Christians in the times of the Holy War. It underwent afterwards many revolutions, until it was at last intirely ruined by Beibarsus, a Saracen.

#### The CASPIAN SEA

Was originally called the sea of Chofar, from a great grandchild of Noah. Though a vast number of rivers fall into this sea, yet it is never perceived any way to increase. It is in length from north to south one hundred and twenty miles, and breadth ninety. It was supposed by the ancients to be a bay of the great



Indian ocean. Its waters are as salt as any other, but it neither ebbs nor flows, nor has any islands. On the north of this sea is the kingdom of Astracan, on the south Persia, on the west Circassia, and on the east Caratansea.

#### CHALCEDON,

A city of the lesser Asia, in Bithynia, which was a bishop's see, under the patriarch of Constantinople, of great antiquity, and much celebrated in ancient history, but now reduced to the meanness of a poor village, called by the Turks Calcisin. It stands on the mouth of the Propontis, over-against Constantinople, and is particularly remarkable for the celebrated fourth general council being held there.

#### The DARDANELLES

Are two castles built by Mahomet the second, one of the Turkish emperors, the one in Europe, where anciently stood Sestos, the other in Asia, in the place of Abydos, upon the straightest part of the Hellespont, two hundred miles south of Constantinople, and were the keys to that city. This place is famous for the loves of Hero and Leander; the passage of Xerxes by a bridge of boats; the passage of the Turks, which is but a little above the castles, and of latter times for three naval victories obtained there by the Venetians: but the Turks have since those days built two other castles pretty much upon the old model, which bear just upon the entrance of the Hellespont, and an entire revolution has taken place.

#### EPHESUS

Was one of the most ancient and noble cities of the Lesser Asia, seated upon the river Cautler, in the province of Ionia, on the shores of the Archipelago, north of the isle of Samos, until it fell into the hands of the depopulating Turks and Saracens, who seem to have been designed by heaven for the scourges and destroyers of the first magnificence of human invention, or rather indeed of mankind, there is so much desolation wherever they have long ruled. The city of Ephesus is so ancient, that it is generally believed to have been built by the Amazons. It was originally raised on too low ground, and suffered much from inundation, but Lyfimachus, one of the successors of Alexander the Great, removed it to the place where it enjoyed its

splendor, and called it Arfinoe, the name of his wife. After her death, however, it resumed its ancient title. Pliny called the temple of Diana at this place the wonder of the Grecian magnificence, and classes it amongst the wonders of the world. It was burnt the night Alexander the Great was born, by a madman, although Xerxes, who destroyed most of the Asiatic temples, had spared it. The Romans conquered this city under Antiochus, king of Syria, one hundred and eighty years before the birth of our Saviour, and in their first Asiatic war. Nero plundered it, and the Goths under Gallienus destroyed it. St. Paul first planted the Christian faith here, and wrote one of his epistles to this church. And St. John, the beloved apostle, lived, wrote, and in all probability died there. St. Timothy was its first bishop after St. Paul. The third general council was held at Ephesus in the year 431, under Theodosius, junior, against Nestorius; and there was a smaller held there some time after concerning the celebration of Easter, and another in 400, for the quieting the disturbances in Asia. It is now no more than a poor desolate village, though it has a fine haven, and an old ruined castle. Nor are all the inhabitants above forty or fifty families of the Turks, without one Christian amongst them, who live in a little knot at the south side of the castle, which is called Asia Sabueh.

Well might Shakespeare from these kind of reviews, so emphatically exclaim: "The cloud-capt palaces, the lofty towers, nay the great globe itself, and all that it inhabits shall pass away, and like the baseless fabrick of a vision leave not a track behind."

*To take the natural or lively shape of an Herb or Tree.*

**FIRST** take the leaf you would copy, and gently rub the veins on the back-side of it, with a piece of ivory or some such-like matter, so as to bruise them a little; afterwards wet the same side gently with linseed oil, and then press it hard upon a piece of white paper; and you will have the perfect figure of the leaf, with every vein in it justly expressed. This impression, being afterwards coloured, will seem truly natural, and is a most useful method for such as would wish to preserve plants.

To the P R I N T E R.

When the complaints of a brave and powerful people are observed to increase in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered; when, instead of sinking into submission, they are roused to resistance, the time will soon arrive at which every inferior consideration must yield to the security of the sovereign, and to the general safety of the state. There is a moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive, and simplicity itself can no longer be misled. Let us suppose it arrived. Let us suppose a gracious, well-intentioned prince, made sensible at last of the great duty he owes to his people, and of his own disgraceful situation; that he looks round him for assistance, and asks for no advice, but how to gratify the wishes, and secure the happiness of his subjects. In these circumstances it may be matter of curious speculation to consider, if an honest man were permitted to approach a king, in what terms he would address himself to his sovereign. Let it be imagined, no matter how improbable, that the first prejudice against his character is removed, that the ceremonious difficulties of an audience are surmounted, that he feels himself animated by the purest and most honourable affections to his king and country, and that the great person, whom he addresses, has spirit enough to bid him speak freely, and understanding enough to listen to him with attention. Unacquainted with the vain impertinence of forms, he would deliver his sentiments with dignity and firmness, but not without respect.

S I R,

**I**T is the misfortune of your life, and originally the cause of every reproach and distress, which has attended your government, that you should never have been acquainted with the language of truth, until you heard it in the complaints of your people. It is not, however, too late to correct the error of your education. We are still inclined to make an indulgent allowance for the pernicious lessons you received in your youth, and to form the most sanguine hopes from the natural benevolence of your disposition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate purpose to invade those original rights of your subjects, on which all their civil and political liberties depend. Had it been possible for us to entertain a suspicion so dishonourable to your character, we should long since have adopted a style of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. The doctrine inculcated by our laws, *That the king can do no wrong*, is admitted without reluctance. We separate the amiable good-

natured prince from the folly and treachery of his servants, and the private virtues of the man from the vices of his government. Were it not for this just distinction, I know not whether your M—y's condition, or that of the E—n nation, would deserve most to be lamented. I would prepare your mind for a favourable reception of truth, by removing every painful, offensive idea of personal reproach. Your subjects, sir, wish for nothing but that, as *they* are reasonable and affectionate enough to separate your person from your government, so *you*, in your turn, should distinguish between the conduct which becomes the permanent dignity of a K—g, and that which serves only to promote the temporary interest, and miserable ambition of a minister.

You ascended the throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a sincere resolution of giving universal satisfaction to your subjects. You found them pleased with the novelty of a young prince, whose countenance promised even more than his words, and loyal to you not only from principle, but passion. It was not a cold profession of allegiance to the first magistrate, but a partial, animated attachment to a favourite prince, the native of their country. They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign, and paid you in advance the dearest tribute of their affections. Such, sir, was once the disposition of a people, who now surround your throne with reproaches and complaints. Do justice to yourself. Banish from your mind those unworthy opinions with which some interested persons have laboured to possess you. Distrust the men, who will tell you that the E—n are naturally light and inconstant;—that they complain without a cause. Withdraw your confidence equally from all parties; from ministers, favourites, and relations; and let there be one moment in your life in which you have consulted your own understanding.

When you affectedly renounced the name of E—n, believe me, sir, you were persuaded to pay a very ill-judged compliment to one part of your subjects, at the expense of another. While the natives of S—d are not in actual rebellion, they are undoubtedly entitled to protection; nor do I mean to condemn the policy of giving some encouragement to the novelty of their affections for the house of H—. I am ready to hope for every thing from their new-born zeal, and from the future steadiness of their allegiance. But hitherto they have no claim to your favour. To honour them with a determined predilection, and confidence, is exclusion of your E—n subjects, who pleased your family, and, in spite of treachery and rebellion, have supported it upon the



—me, is a mistake too gross, even for the unsuspecting generosity of youth. In this error we see a capital violation of the most obvious rules of policy and prudence. We trace it, however, to an original bias in your education, and are ready to allow for your inexperience.

To the same early influence we attribute it, that you have descended to take a share not only in the narrow views and interests of particular persons, but in the fatal malignity of their passions. At your accession to the throne, the whole system of government was altered, not from wisdom or deliberation, but because it had been adopted by your predecessor. A little, personal motive of pique and resentment was sufficient to remove the ablest servants of the crown; but it is not in this country, sir, that such men can be dishonoured by the frowns of a K—. They were dismissed, but could not be disgraced. Without entering into a minuter discussion of the merits of the peace, we may observe in the imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted, in the conduct of the negotiation, and terms of the treaty, the strongest marks of that precipitate spirit of concession, with which a certain part of your subjects have been at all times ready to purchase a peace with the natural enemies of this country. On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere, and if E—d was sold to F—e, we doubt not that your m—y was equally betrayed. The conditions of the peace were matter of grief and surprise to your subjects, but not the immediate cause of their present discontent.

Hitherto, sir, you had been sacrificed to the prejudices and passions of others. With what firmness will you bear the mention of your own?

A man not very honourably distinguished in the world, commences a formal attack on your favourite, considering nothing, but how he might best expose his personal principles to detestation, and the national character of his countrymen to contempt. The natives of that country, sir, was much distinguished by a peculiar character as by your m—y's favour. Like other chosen people, they have been conducted into the land of plenty, where they of themselves effectually marked, and distanced from mankind. There is hardly a spot, at which the most irregular character may not be redeemed. The mistakes of the first find a retreat in patriotism; those of the other in devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into politics the same liberal sentiments by which his private conduct had been directed, and seemed to think that, as there are few excesses in which an English gentleman may not be permitted to indulge, the same latitude was allowed him in the choice of his political

principles, and in the spirit of maintaining them. I mean to state, not intirely to defend his conduct. In the earnestness of his zeal, he suffered some unwarrantable insinuations to escape him. He said more than moderate men would justify: but not enough to entitle him to the honour of your m—y's personal resentment. The rays of r—l indignation, collected upon him, served only to illuminate, and could not consume. Animated by the favour of the people on one side, and heated by persecution on the other, his views and sentiments changed with his situation. Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision. There is a holy mistaken zeal in politics as well as religion. By persuading others, we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged, and create a maternal affection in the mind, which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer.—Is this a contention worthy of a k—? Are you not sensible how much the meanness of the cause gives an air of ridicule to the serious difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The destruction of one man has been now, for many years, the sole object of your government, and if there can be any thing still more disgraceful, we have seen, for such an object, the utmost influence of the executive power and every ministerial artifice exerted without success. Nor can you ever succeed, unless he should be imprudent enough to forfeit the protection of those laws, to which you owe your c—n, or unless your ministers should persuade you to make it a question of force alone, and try the whole strength of government in opposition to the people. The lessons he has received from experience will probably guard him from such excess of folly; and in your m—y's virtues we find an unquestionable assurance that no illegal violence will be attempted.

Far from suspecting you of so horrible a design, we would attribute the continued violation of the laws, and even this last enormous attack upon the vital principles of the constitution, to an ill-advised, unworthy, personal resentment. From one false step you have been betrayed into another, and as the cause was unworthy of you, your ministers were determined that the prudence of the execution should correspond with the wisdom and dignity of the design.

They have reduced you to the necessity of choosing out of a variety of difficulties;—to a situation so unhappy, that you can neither do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. These worthy servants have undoubtedly given you many singular proofs of their abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a man of importance, they have judiciously transferred the question from the rights and interests of one man to the most

most important rights and interests of the people, and forced your subjects, from wishing well to the cause of an individual, to unite with him in their own. Let them proceed as they have begun, and your *m—y* need not doubt that the catastrophe will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece.

The circumstances to which you are reduced will not admit of a compromise with the *E—* nation. Undecisive, qualifying measures will disgrace your government still more than open violence, and, without satisfying the people, will excite their contempt. They have too much understanding and spirit to accept of an indirect satisfaction for a direct injury. Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the resolution itself, can heal the wound, which has been given to the constitution; nor will any thing less be accepted. I can readily believe that there is an influence sufficient to recall that pernicious vote. The *H—* of *—* undoubtedly consider their duty to the *c—n* as paramount to all other obligations. To *us* they are only indebted for an accidental existence, and have justly transferred their gratitude from their parents to their benefactors;—from those, who gave them birth, to the minister, from whose benevolence they derive the comforts and pleasures of their political life;—who has taken the tenderest care of their infancy, relieves their necessities without offending their delicacy, and has given them, what they value most, a virtuous education. But if it were possible for their integrity to be degraded to a condition so vile and abject, that, compared with it, the present estimation they stand in is a state of honour and respect, consider, *fir*, in what manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the people of this country will long submit to be governed by so flexible a *H—* of *—*? It is not in the nature of human society, that any form of government, in such circumstances, can long be preserved. In ours the general contempt of the people is as fatal as their detestation. Such, I am persuaded, would be the necessary effect of any base concession made by the present *H—* of *—*, and, as a qualifying measure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide whether you will, at any hazard, support a set of men, who have reduced you to this unhappy dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united wishes of the whole people of England by dissolving the *p—*.

Taking it for granted, as I do very sincerely, that you have personally no design against the constitution, nor any views inconsistent with the good of your subjects, I think, you cannot hesitate long upon the choice, which it equally concerns your interest, and your honour to adopt. On one

side, you hazard the affections of all your *E—* subjects; you relinquish every hope of repose to yourself, and you endanger the establishment of your family for ever. All this you venture for no object whatsoever, or for such an object as would be an affront to you to name. Men of sense will examine your conduct with suspicion; while those who are incapable of comprehending to what degree they are injured, afflict you with clamours equally insolent and unmeaning. Supposing it possible that no fatal struggle should ensue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without the hope of a compensation either from interest or ambition.

If an *E—h k—* be hated or despised, he *must* be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political truth, which he ought to be convinced of without experiment. But if the *E—* people should no longer confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs; if, following the glorious example of their ancestors, they should no longer appeal to the creature of the constitution, but to that high Being who gave them the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were sacrilege to surrender, let me ask you, *fir*, upon what part of your subjects would you rely for assistance?

The people of *I—l—d* have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. In return, they give you every day fresh marks of their resentment. They despise the miserable governor you have sent them, because he is the creature of *L—B—*; nor is it from any natural confusion in their ideas, that they are so ready to confound the original of a *k—* with the disgraceful representation of him.

The distance of the colonies would make it impossible for them to take an active concern in your affairs, if they were as well affected to your government as they once pretended to be to your person. They were ready enough to distinguish between you and your ministers. They complained of an act of the legislature, but traced the origin of it no higher than to the servants of the *c—n*: they pleased themselves with the hope that their *f—r—n*, if not favourable to their cause, at least was impartial. The decisive, personal part you took against them, has effectually banished that first distinction from their minds. They consider you as united with your servants against *A—r—s*, and know how to distinguish the *f—r—n* and a venal *p—* on one side, from the real sentiments of the *E—* people on the other. Looking forward to independence, they might possibly receive you for their *k—*; but, if ever you retire to *A—r—s*, be assured they will give you such a covenant to digest, as the presbytery of Scotland would have been ashamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native land in search of freedom, and found it in a desert. Divided as they are into a thousand forms



of policy and religion, there is one point in which they all agree: they equally detest the pageantry of a k—, and the supercilious hypocrisy of a bishop.

It is not then from the alienated affections of l—d or A—, that you can reasonably look for assistance; still less from the people of E—, who are actually contending for their rights, and, in this great question, are parties against you. You are not, however, destitute of every appearance of support: you have all the jacobites, non-jurors, Roman catholics, and Tories of this country, and all S—, without exception. Considering from what family you were descended, the choice of your friends has been singularly directed; and truly, sir, if you had not lost the whig interest of E—, I should admire your dexterity in turning the hearts of enemies. Is it possible for you to place any confidence in men, who, before they are faithful to you, must renounce every opinion, and betray every principle both in church and state, which they inherit from their ancestors, and are confirmed in by their education? whose numbers are so inconsiderable, that they have long since been obliged to give up the principles and language which distinguished them as a party, and to fight under the banners of their enemies? Their real begins with hypocrisy, and must conclude in treachery. At first they deceive; at last they betray.

As to the S—, I must suppose your heart and understanding so biased, from your earliest infancy, in their favour, that nothing less than your own misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform experience of your ancestors; and when once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in his faith. A bigotted understanding can draw a proof of attachment to the house of H—n—r from a notorious zeal for the house of Stuart, and find an earnest of future loyalty in former rebellions. Appearances are however in their favour; so strongly indeed, that one would think that they had forgotten that you are their lawful k—, and had mistaken you for a pretender to the c—a. Let it be admitted then that the S—ch are as sincere in their present professions, as if you were in reality not an E—n, but a B—n of the North, you would not be the first p—ce of their native country against whom they have rebelled, nor the first whom they have basely betrayed. Have you forgotten, sir, or has your favourite concealed from you that part of our history, when the unhappy C—s (and he too had private virtues) fled from the open avowed indignation of his E— subjects, and surrendered himself at discretion to the good faith of his own countrymen? Without looking for support in their affections as

subjects, he applied only to their honour, as gentlemen, for protection. They received him, as they would your m—y, with bows, and smiles, and falsehood, and kept him until they had settled their bargain with the E— parliament; then basely sold their native k— to the vengeance of his enemies. This, sir, was not the act of a few traitors, but the deliberate treachery of a S—ch parliament representing the nation. A wise p—ce might draw from it two lessons of equal utility to himself. On one side he might learn to dread the undisguised resentment of a generous people, who dare openly assert their rights, and who, in a just cause, are ready to meet their s—n in the field. On the other side, he would be taught to apprehend something far more formidable;—a sawning treachery, against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. The insidious smiles upon the cheek would warn him of the canker in the heart.

From the use, to which one part of the army has been too frequently applied, you have some reason to expect, that there are no services they would refuse. Here too we trace the partiality of your understanding. You take the sense of the army from the conduct of the guards, with the same justice with which you collect the sense of the people from the representations of the ministry. Your marching regiments, sir, will not make the guards their example either as soldiers or subjects. They feel and resent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undistinguishing favour with which the guards are treated; while those gallant troops, by whom every hazardous, every laborious service is performed, are left to perish in garrisons abroad, or pine in quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no sense of the great original duty they owe their country, their resentment would operate like patriotism, and leave your cause to be defended by those to whom you have lavished the rewards and honours of their profession. The prætorian bands, enervated and debauched as they were, had still strength enough to awe the Roman populace: but when the distant legions took the alarm, they marched to Rome, and gave away the empire.

On this side then, which ever way you turn your eyes, you see nothing but perplexity and distress. You may determine to support the very ministry who have reduced your affairs to this deplorable situation: you may shelter yourself under the form of a p—, and set your people at defiance. But be assured, sir, that such a resolution would be as imprudent as it would be odious. If it did not immediately shake your establishment, it would rob you of your peace of mind for ever.

On the other, how different is the prospect!  
How

How easy, how safe and honourable is the path before you! The E — nation declare they are grossly injured by their representatives, and solicit your m — to exert your lawful prerogative, and give them an opportunity of recalling a trust, which, they find, has been so scandalously abused. You are not to be told that the power of the H — of — is not original, but delegated to them for the welfare of the people, from whom they received it. A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. By what authority shall it be decided? Will your m — interfere in a question in which you have properly no immediate concern? It would be a step equally odious and unnecessary. Shall the L — be called upon to determine the rights and privileges of the c — —s? They cannot do it without a flagrant breach of the constitution. Or will you refer it to the judges? They have often told your ancestors, that the law of P — is above them. What party then remains but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves? They alone are injured; and since there is no superior power to which the cause can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious argument upon a subject already so discussed, that inspiration could hardly throw a new light upon it. There are, however, two points of view, in which it particularly imports your m — to consider the late proceedings of the H — of —. By depriving a subject of his birthright, they have attributed to their own vote an authority equal to an act of the whole legislature; and, though perhaps not with the same motives, have strictly followed the example of the long parliament, which first declared the regal office useless, and soon after, with a little ceremony, dissolved the House of Lords. The same pretended power which robs an E — subject of his birthright, may rob an E — k — of his c — —n. In another view, the resolution of the H — of —, apparently not so dangerous to your m —, is still more alarming to your people. Not contented with divesting one man of his right, they have arbitrarily conveyed that right to another. They have set aside a return as illegal, without daring to censure those officers who were particularly apprised of Mr. W — es's incapacity, not only by the declaration of the H —, but expressly by the Writ directed to them, and who nevertheless returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the majority of votes, the only criterion by which our laws judge of the sense of the people; they have transferred the right of election from the collective to the representative body; and by these acts, taken separately or together, they have essentially altered the ori-

ginal constitution of the H — of —. Veried, as your m — undoubtedly is, in the E — History, it cannot easily escape you, how much it is your interest, as well as your duty, to prevent one of the three estates from encroaching upon the province of the other two, or assuming the authority of them all. When once they have departed from the great constitutional line, by which all their proceedings should be directed, who will answer for their future moderation? Or what assurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their equals, they will submit to a superior? Your m — may learn hereafter, how nearly the slave and tyrant are allied.

Some of your council, more candid than the rest, admit the abandoned profligacy of the present H — of —, but oppose their dissolution upon an opinion, I confess not very unwarrantable, that their successors would be equally at the disposal of the treasury. I cannot persuade myself that the nation will have profited so little by experience. But if that opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our wishes at an easy rate, and appease the present clamour against your government without offering any material injury to the favourite cause of corruption.

You have still an honourable part to act. The affections of your subjects may still be recovered. But before you subdue their hearts, you must gain a noble victory over your own. Discard those little personal resentments which have too long directed your public conduct. Pardon this man the remainder of his punishment; and if resentment still prevails, make it, what it should have been long since, an act, not of mercy, but contempt. He will soon fall back into his natural station,—a silent senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a news-paper. The gentle breath of peace would leave him on the surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the tempest that lifts him from his place.

Without consulting your minister, call together your whole council. Let it appear to the public that you can determine and act for yourself. Come forward to your people. Lay aside the wretched formalities of a k — and speak to your subjects with the spirit of man, and in the language of a gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The acknowledgment will be no disgrace but rather an honour to your understanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every cause of complaint against your government; that you will give your confidence to no man who does not possess the confidence of your subjects; and that you will leave to themselves to determine, by their conduct at a future election, whether or no it be really the general sense of the nation, the



their rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the present H— of —, and the constitution betrayed. They will do justice to their representatives and to themselves.

Their sentiments, sir, and the style they are conveyed in, may be offensive perhaps, because they are new to you. Accustomed to the language of courtiers, you measure their affections by the vehemence of their expressions; and when they only praise you indirectly, you admire their sincerity. But this is not a time to trifle with your fortune. They deceive you, sir, who tell you that you have many friends, whose affections are founded upon a principle of personal attachments. The first foundation of friendship is not in the power of conferring benefits, but the equality with which they are received, and may be returned. The fortune which made you a k— forbade you to have a friend. It is a law of nature which cannot be violated with impunity. The mistaken p—, who looks for friendship, will find

a favourite, and in that favourite the ruin of his affairs.

The people of E— are loyal to the House of H—, not from a vain preference of one family to another, but from a conviction that the establishment of that family was necessary to the support of their civil and religious liberties. This, sir, is a principle of allegiance equally solid and rational, fit for E— to adopt, and well worthy of your m—y's encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal distinctions. The name of Stuart, of itself, is only contemptible;—armed with the sovereign authority, their principles were formidable. The p—, who imitates their conduct, should be warned by their example; and while he plumes himself upon the security of his title to the crown, should remember, that as it was acquired by one revolution, it may be lost by another.

JUNIAS.

## AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### ARTICLE I.

*THE Question stated, whether the Freeholders of Middlesex lost their Right by voting for Mr. Wilkes at the last Election? In a Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his Constituents.* 1s. 6d. Richardson and Urquhart.

An argument against a celebrated parliamentary decision, said to be the joint production of the two most popular law dignitaries in this kingdom.

"The right of voting in elections is a legal right; it is not given, and cannot be taken away by the occasional will of either house of parliament; for every elector is under one or other of these qualifications; he is either a freeholder, or has a right by charter, or by prescription. It is the law which has enabled the crown to grant charters, and the law which maintains every right granted by charter. The right of prescription is by common law; for prescription is common usage, and common usage is common law. The estate of the freeholder is created and held by the common law. And the right of voting being of the essence of the freehold, you may as well take away the freehold itself, as the right of voting, which accrues by virtue of that freehold.

I admit that the exercise of this right is in many cases restrained both by common and statute law.

I admit likewise, that, whenever a franchise is exercised against law, *pro ipso facto*, it is forfeited.

But it must be admitted likewise, that, under this constitution, no man can incur

such a forfeiture, without doing some act, that the law has marked and promulgated as illegal. Penal laws are not merely scourges to inflict stripes on the backs of criminals, but buoys to give warning against running foul on the commission of offence.

The question therefore now is, by what law was Mr. Wilkes rendered incapable, so that the Freeholder of Middlesex, by acting in defiance of that law, should be disfranchised, for having given him his vote?

The disqualifications at common law are, aliens or minors; for the natural affection of an alien is bound to another country; his allegiance due to another sovereign; his principles formed in favour of another constitution: besides, aliens are incapable of holding any estates of freehold for their own benefit.

A minor is not by law intrusted to manage his own, and therefore not allowed to manage the affairs of the nation.

There must not be any of the twelve judges, because they sit in the Lords House; nor of the clergy, for they sit in the convocation; nor persons attainted of treason or felony, for they are unfit to sit any where.

Sheriffs of counties, and mayors and bailiffs of boroughs are not eligible in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers; (for the law allows no man to be a judge in his own cause) but sheriffs of one county are eligible to be knights of another.

The disabilities by statute law are:

That no persons concerned in the management of duties or taxes created since 1691, except the commissioners of the treasury; nor any of the officers following, (viz. commissi-

masters of priors, transports, sick and wounded, wine licences, navy and victualling; secretaries or receivers of prizes; comptrollers of the army accounts; agents of regiments; governors of plantations and their deputies; officers of Minorca or Gibraltar; officers of the excise and customs: clerks or deputies in the several offices of the treasury, exchequer, navy, victualling, admiralty, pay of the army or navy, secretary of state, salt, stamps, appeals, wine licences, hackney coaches, hawkers, and pedlars) nor any persons who hold any new office under the crown, erected since 1705, are capable of being elected members. That no person having a pension under the crown during pleasure, or for any term of years, is capable of being elected. The other disqualifications are the want of 600l. a year for the knight of the shire, and 300l. a year for burghership.

If then Mr. Wilkes is neither alien nor minor; judge nor parson; nor was sheriff of Middlesex; nor has been convicted of treason or felony; nor holds any office under the government whatsoever, He still is *eligible of common right*.

But it was argued that every man, though eligible of common right, might put himself out of the condition of that common right, and by his own behaviour forfeit his eligibility; and that Mr. Wilkes had incurred this forfeiture.

If this doctrine be true, there is a fund of deprivation, that is not to be found in any law book, but exists in the imagination, and to be produced by the invention (of some great lawyer perhaps) on the spur of a particular occasion, to deprive an obnoxious man of his common right, and by parity of reason, why not of his life?

\*\*\*\*\*

Sir Robert Walpole (January 17, 1712) was expelled for the crime I have just stated. His expulsion and the cause of it were notified in the Writ. The ministers set up one Mr. Samuel Taylor to oppose him.

A great majority of the freemen of Lynn persisted in their former choice, but those who voted against him *petitioned*; and their petition alledged; "that Mr. Taylor was duly elected their burgess;" But the mayor returned Sir Robert Walpole, "*though expelled the House and then a prisoner in the Tower,*" on which the House came to these two resolutions.

1<sup>st</sup>. That Rob. Walpole, Esq; having been this session of parliament committed a prisoner to the tower of London, and expelled this House for a high breach of trust in the execution of his office, and notorious corruption, when a secretary at war, was and is incapable of being elected a member to serve in this present parliament.

2<sup>d</sup>. That Samuel Taylor, Esq; is not duly

elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough.

If the incapacity of Mr. Walpole made the votes of those who polled for him *illegal*, Mr. Taylor then would have had a legal right to his seat in parliament; and the conduct of the House, would have been so preposterously unjust, as to declare in the first resolution Mr. Taylor to have the *legal right*, and in the second *deprive* him of it.

This precedent in truth affords but one construction, which is, that the House meant to reprobate Mr. Taylor's pretensions. The ministers would certainly have been glad to support him if they had been able; but the ministers of that day had not influence enough to establish a seat in parliament against a majority of legal votes, on the basis of an incapacity declared by a vote of the House of Commons only. Nor can there be a doubt, that the sheriff, had he returned Mr. Taylor without a majority of legal votes, would have acted in defiance of the resolution of the House. Mr. Taylor stood exactly on the same ground as Mr. Luttrell, and the House resolved that he was *not* duly elected.

But it was asserted by the great lawyers who led the debate, that the incapacity of Mr. Wilkes was of common law, and the logic used to prove the assertion was, that in all cases of election, the House of Commons is by law the sole and supreme court of judicature, from whence there lies no appeal, and is a court of record. It follows then, that this court, which has alone the power of *deciding*, must also have the power of *declaring* the law; and that their declaration must be binding upon the subject as long as it stands unaltered by the *whole legislature*, which only can controul its jurisdiction. It was likewise said, that this power is no more than what is exercised by the king's bench, and every other court. For that *their judgments* are laws, unless altered upon the opinions of the rest of the judges, or repealed by act of parliament.

Certain it is, that the House of Commons is become the sole court of judicature in cases of election. And for that very reason, the exercise of jurisdiction is a disclaimer of legislative authority in that instance. For what is the very nature and first principle of judicature? Is it not that it shall govern itself by the known rules of law? Does not the difference between judicial and legislative power consist in this, that the one *makes*, the other *executes* the law? *Jus dicere* is the province of the one; *Jus dare* the attribute of the other. appeal to every man who has seen or has an idea of the practice of every court of law in the kingdom, whether they do not regulate themselves by known and fixed rules. And in all cases, where precedents in point *fact* are wanting, whether they do not



their judgements conformable to the principle, and bring them with the line of some established law! Such judgements, if acquiesced in by the other courts, become a part of the common law of the land.

But to blend legislature and judicature both together, is perverting the understandings of men, and confounding the essences of things. The law does not derive its authority from the determination of any court exercising judicature; on the contrary, the determination of such court, derives all its authority from its conformity to the law.

On the principle I now lay down, the House of Commons have always acted in their *judicial capacity*. For in elections, what is the course of proceeding, but to try, who has the legal right? In regard to counties, we enquire, whether the freehold is *real* or *spurious*; in corporate boroughs, we examine where the charter; and in prescriptive ones where *usage* has fixt the right of voting. Will any man tell me, that we are to decide *without* examining at all? and if we *do* examine, to what purpose is it, but to find out in whom the law has invested the right, and to him adjudge it?

II. *A Letter to the Right Honourable George Grenville, &c.* 8vo. Fell.

This letter which is generally attributed to Mr. Wilkes, though with what degree of propriety we do not pretend to say, contains a severe attack upon Mr. Grenville for the publication of his speech on the expulsion of the popular prisoner. In our last Review we gave an extract from the speech, and here it is but justice to give some quotations from the animadversion.

You are pleased to assert, that Mr. Wilkes was tried and convicted by a FAVOURABLE jury, page 10. A favourable jury, which asked no one question, and only pronounced the single word *guilty*, is absolute nonsense. It is only to be paralleled by Lord Mansfield's declaration on the reversal of Mr. Wilkes's *entire* lawry, that *he had the strongest inclination in FAVOUR of the defendant*. You ought to have said that he was tried by an *illegal* jury, for notices declaring that the trials were put off, signed *Summoning-Officer*, were sent to several of the legal summoned jury only the day before the trials, so that no fair jury of his countrymen have pronounced any judgement on him. You knew this circumstance, and therefore were greatly criminal in denying Mr. Wilkes the justice of going into this part of his *petition*. Was the jury which found Mr. Wilkes guilty of *publishing an unpublished poem*, a *favourable*, or even a *conscientious* jury?

You declare that it was "For a libel certainly not less seditious or criminal than Dr. Shebbeare's," page 10. What you think *seditious* or *criminal*, you only can determine. As to the *Sixth Letter to the People of England*, it was charged in the information to be *false*,

as well as wicked, &c. and was proved so to the satisfaction of all mankind. Was the word *false* in the information against the *North Briton*, No. 45? The charge of *falsehood* was not made against any part of that paper. If it had, and Mr. Wilkes continued in a state of health to have directed his own defence, he would have *suborned* you to prove various articles in it, particularly that important passage, "The large debt on the civil list, already above half a year in arrear, shews pretty clearly the transactions of the winter." Did you learn those *manœuvres* from the great father of corruption, Sir Robert Walpole, of whom you speak with such reverence? You, Sir, were in the House of Commons on the first day of the session in 1763. Mr. Wilkes there maintained that every line of the *North Briton*, No. 45, was founded on truth. He challenged Lord North and all the ministry to point out a single falsehood. Did his lordship attempt it? Did you offer a word in answer to so direct and bold a challenge? You did not: you could not. What did the House do? The very majority accused of that corruption expelled the uncorrupt senator, whom they thought to be the accuser, and in that manner only justified themselves, avenged the indignity offered to them by one of their own members, page 20, and punished the particular offence committed against them, page 21. I will venture to ask even you, Sir, who have not entirely forgot, though you wish we should, all your former pleadings at the Old Bailey, whether indeed a short paper, which did not contain one line untrue, is equally criminal with a volume, which scarcely contained a single truth, which traduced the revolution, aspersed the memory of king William III, grossly vilified king George I. and II., and *bastardised the whole royal family*. Is the *North Briton*, No. 45, with the long list of hard ill-sounding adjectives, *malicious, seditious, scandalous, &c.* equally criminal with such a paper? Lord Mansfield declared in Westminster Hall, that Dr. Shebbeare by that LETTER approached the nearest to high treason, without actually committing it, of any paper he ever read. The trial was in 1758, yet so short a time afterwards as during your administration in 1763 this man was pensioned, and still continues in the pay of government. I shall only mention one other particular on this subject to shew how disingenuous you are in every the minutest circumstance. When you state how much more severely Dr. Shebbeare was treated than Mr. Wilkes, you mention that the Doctor was fined, pilloried, and imprisoned, but you carefully conceal from us, that his fine was but 5*l*. Mr. Wilkes was fined 500*l*. only for the *North Briton*, No. 45.

I agree entirely with you, Sir, that the motion for expelling Mr. Wilkes was not unexpected, page 5. It had been long foreseen, and was very generally known after the first

week of the last session. When Mr. Fitzherbert's visit to the King's Bench proved ineffectual, and Mr. Wilkes's petition to the House of Commons was presented on the following day, it was understood that he was marked out as an immediate sacrifice, that the minister's power was held, even for the winter, by the tenure of carrying two points, which the court had at heart, the *expulsion of Mr. Wilkes*, and the paying the enormous debts of the civil list. The last was not half so earnestly urged as the former, for much additional ill humour and anger against that gentleman had been conceived from his rejecting every intrigue and negotiation, male and female, for his pardon, and repeatedly declaring to a great man's agent, when he was desired to name his own conditions, that he never would accept of a pardon, unless it came *entirely unclogged, and unconditional*, and that he would owe it only to his sovereign's grace and favour. Such an unconquerable spirit of freedom even in prison, and the just defence of his own innocence, were not, and never will be forgiven. They will create him difficulties and distresses from the same quarter, with which he will struggle as long as he lives.

You declare that "Had Mr. Wilkes ventured to return home, whilst you had the honour to be entrusted with the executive powers of the state, he should not have remained out of custody four and twenty hours, without submitting himself to the justice or the mercy of the king, whom he had so grievously offended," page 47. Such is the wretched cant of ministers, whenever they are attacked themselves, but the imposture is too stale to pass. It is impossible to suppose the king was *grievously offended*, because the ministers were treated according to their exceeding deserts, when at the same time the utmost reverence was shown to his sacred character. In that very paper he is said to be a prince of so many great and amiable qualities, whom England truly reveres, and it is added, the personal character of our present amiable sovereign makes us easy and happy that so great a power is lodged in such hands. Might not therefore the North Briton, No. 43, after such justice done to the character of the sovereign, safely say of ministers, *The Scotch minister has indeed retired. Is his influence at an end? or does he still govern by the ruinous wretched rule of his private, who to their insupportable infamy have supported the most odious of his measures, the late ignominious peace, and the wretched extension of the arbitrary mode of excise?* But the ministers, and Mr. Grenville in particular, one of the three, were indeed justly as well as *grievously offended*, and therefore he again in his *STANDARD* very indecently introduced the sacred person of the king to avenge his own private, and personal quarrel.

III. *The new Circuit Companion; or, a*

*Mirror for Grand Jurors, a familiar Epistle, 8vo. 1s. Bingley.*

This is an agreeable little piece in eight syllable verse, and possesses a harmony of numbers, that gives us a very respectable idea of the writer's abilities. From these abilities, however, nothing farther is to be expected, as we are informed in the preface that the author died about the year 1763.

IV. *The Fruitless Repentance; or, the History of Kitty la Fevre. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Newbery.*

Amusement and instruction, notwithstanding some little inaccuracies, are so happily blended in this work, that we recommend it to the public, as the generous effort of reason and benevolence in the exalted interest of morality.

V. *The Masquerade; or, the History of Lord Avon, and Miss Tameworth. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. Robinson and Roberts.*

Though there is not much incident in this novel, and though a virtuous woman, carried away from her friends by a total stranger, makes but an odd appearance; contentedly living for several days with the person who thus bears her off: Still there is a facility in the language of the Masquerade rather more than pretty, and a situation, or two, in which the author communicates a useful lesson to his readers.

VI. *The Male Coquet; or, the History of the Hon. Edward Attle. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. Robinson and Roberts.*

The character given of the preceding article might, with very little alteration, be applied to the present performance; where the business is *thin*, to use a theatrical expression, the chief circumstances improbable, and yet where, upon the whole, the language, with a now and then fortunate incident, lift it at least to mediocrity.

VII. *The Brothers, a Comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Griffin.*

After a critique so particular as the reader will find on this piece in the beginning of the London Magazine under the title of the British Theatre, there can be but little occasion for considering it in this place; however, to justify the account given of it there, we shall present the reader with the principal scene in the whole, and leave his own good sense to determine on the probability.

Enter Belsheld, junior, after he has quarrelled with Sophia, and after Sir Benjamin Dove is worked up to a resolution of calling him to an account on the complaint of his lady.

*Belsheld* [Sir Benjamin listening.]

*Sir Ben.* What meanness, what insatiation possesses me, that I should resolve to throw myself once more in her way! but she's gone, and yet I may escape with credit.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* Ay, there he is sure enough.



by the mass I don't like him: I'll listen a while and discover what sort of a humour he is in.

*Bel. Jun.* I am ashamed of this weakness: I am determined to assume a proper spirit, and act as becomes a man upon this occasion.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* Upon my soul I'm very sorry for it.

*Bel. Jun.* Now am I so distracted between love, rage, and disappointment, that I could find in my heart to sacrifice her, myself, and all mankind.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* Lord ha' mercy upon us, I'd better steal off and leave him to himself.

*Bel. Jun.* And yet perhaps all this may proceed from an excess of fondness in my Sophia.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* Upon my word you are blest with a most happy assurance.

*Bel. Jun.* Something may have dropp'd from Violetta to alarm her jealousy, and, working upon the exquisite sensibility of her innocent mind, may have brought my sincerity into question.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* I don't understand a word of all this.

*Bel. Jun.* Now cou'd I fall at her feet for pardon, though I know not in what I have offended; I have not the heart to move. Fie upon it! What an arrant coward has love made me!

*Sir Ben. Dove.* A coward does he say? I am heartily rejoiced to hear it: if I must needs come to action, pray heaven it be with a coward! I'll ev'n take him while he is in the humour, for fear he shou'd recover his courage, and I lose mine.—So, sir, your humble servant, Mr. Belfield! I'm glad I have found you, Sir!

*Bel. Jun.* Sir Benjamin, your most obedient. Pray what are your commands now you have found me?

*Sir Ben. Dove.* Hold! hold! don't come any nearer: don't you see I am in a most prodigious passion? Fire and fury! what's the reason you have made all this disorder in my house; my daughter in tears; my wife in fits, every thing in an uproar, and all your doing. Do you think I'll put up with this treatment? If you suppose you have a coward to deal with, you'll find yourself mistaken; greatly mistaken, let me tell you, sir! Merely upon me, what a passion I am in! In short, Mr. Belfield, the honour of my house is concerned, and I must, and will have satisfaction!—I think this is pretty well to be in with; I'm horribly out of breath; I sweat at every pore. What great fatigues do men of courage undergo!

*Bel. Jun.* Look'e, Sir Benjamin, I don't rightly comprehend what you wou'd be at; but if you think I have injur'd you, few words are best; disputes between men of honour are soon adjusted; I'm at your service, in any way you think fit.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* How you fly out now! Is

that giving me the satisfaction I require? I am the person injur'd in this matter, and as such, have a right to be in a passion; but I see neither right nor reason why you, who have done the wrong, shou'd be as angry as I, who have receiv'd it.

*Bel. Jun.* I suspect I have totally mistaken this honest gentleman; he only wants to build some reputation with his wife upon this rencounter, and 'twould be inhuman not to gratify him.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* What shall I do now? Egad I seem to have pos'd him: this plaguy sword sticks so hard in the scabbard—Well, come forth rapier, 'tis but one thrust; and what shou'd a man fear that has Lady Dove for his wife?

*Bel. Jun.* Hey-day! is the man mad? Put up your sword, Sir Benjamin, put it up and don't expose yourself in this manner.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* You shall excuse me, Sir; I have had some difficulty in drawing it, and am determin'd now to try what metal it's made of. So come on, sir.

*Bel. Jun.* Really this is too ridiculous; I tell you, Sir Benjamin, I am in no humour for these follies. I've done no wrong to you or yours: on the contrary great wrong has been done to me; but I have no quarrel with you, so, pray, put up your sword.

*Sir Ben. Dove.* And I tell you, Mr. Belfield, 'tis in vain to excuse yourself—The less readiness he shews so much the more resolution I feel.

*Bel. Jun.* Well, Sir Knight, if such is your humour, I won't spoil your longing. So have at you.

We have not room for a farther passage, but the issue of this quarrel will be seen by a reference to the British Theatre.

VIII. *The Drivers; a Dialogue.* 4to. 18. Keestley.

This is a poetical invective against the Scotch, and an eulogium on Mr. Wilkes—poetical! Yes, poetical. One of the characters in the dialogue, who is just return'd from Scotland:

I've been engaged in quarrels not a few,  
Got many a bloody nose, eyes black and blue;  
[hind the fire,  
Been three times kick'd, thrice thrown be-  
For venturing to defend John Wilkes—  
*Esquire.*

The whole poem is as good as this specimen.

IX. *A fair Trial of the important Question, or the Rights of Election asserted, against the Doctrine of Incapacity by Expulsion, or by Resolution.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Almon.

A very sensible pamphlet, and does not in the least disappoint the expectation excited in the title page.

X. *The Beauties of History, or Pictures of Virtue and Vice drawn from real Life.* By L. M. Stretch, M. A. 2 vol. 8vo. 5s. Dilly.

Mr. Stretch tells us, that he chiefly de-  
signs

signs the present work for the instruction and entertainment of youth.—For our part however we think it very well calculated to instruct and entertain persons of the ripest age, as it is very judiciously collected, and must be particularly servicable to those who are not possessed of extensive libraries.

XI. *A few scattered Thoughts on political Moderation.* 1s. 8vo. Wilkie.

This is a popular pamphlet, chiefly taken from Blackstones and other judicial writers of eminence, to shew that our constitution is now as much exposed to innovation as ever; and to shew our country gentlemen the necessity of petitioning against some late proceedings of a very alarming nature.

XII. *Forty select Poems on several Occasions, by the right hon. the earl of H—.* To which is added, *the Duke of Argyle's Levee, a Poem, by Lord Binning, and spoken by Col. Charters.* 2 vol. 12mo. 4s. Bell.

The publication here offered to the world is a scandal to the press—whether we consider it as shamefully obscene, or intolerably stupid. Besides it wants even the merit of novelty; the forty poems having been printed at Edinburgh many years ago, and universally ascribed to the late earl of H—d—g—n.

XIII. *The Student's Vade Mecum: with Directions how to proceed in the Study of each Branch of Learning, and an Account of proper Books to be read on each Subject.* By W. Smith, M. D. 8vo. 4s. Owen.

This work, the author modestly tells us, is to supply the want of an university education.—But “the mountain labours and a mouse is born.”

XIV. *An Essay towards a System of Mineralogy.* By Oxel Frederick Cronstedt, translated from the original Swedish, with Notes by Gustavon Engestrom. To which is added, *A Treatise on the Pocket Laboratory, containing an easy Method used by the Author for trying mineral Bodies, written by the Translator.* The Whole revised and corrected, with some additional Notes. By Emanuel Mendes da Costa. 8vo. 5s. Dilly.

The essay before us is a very valuable work, and must afford considerable satisfaction to the lovers of natural history.

XV. *An Essay on the Cure of the Hydrocele of the Tunica Vaginalis Testis.* By Joseph Elfe, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

Mr. Elfe is a surgeon of great eminence, and, in our opinion, his pamphlet is an essay of great merit. His mode of treating the disorder he writes upon, is, he says, the practice of St. Thomas's Hospital; and he gives us three particular cases, in which this practice has been attended with success.

XVI. *Amintas, an English Opera, as per-*

formed at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden. 8vo. 1s. Lowndes.

Amintas appeared some years ago at Drury-lane house, under the Title of the Royal Shepherd, and was at that time deemed a wretched composition in the closet.—Mr. Temucci, under whose direction it is now brought out, in order to introduce some new airs, has altered the language of the songs, and made them, if possible, still worse, so that we can by no means congratulate the public on this addition to our literature.

XVII. *The Pluralist, a Poem; or, the poor Curate's Appeal to all reasonable and well-disposed Christians, &c.* By Philalethes. 1s. Kearsly.

If there is not much poetry in the present article, there is at least much truth. The author justly exclaims against the shameful practice of Simony; but we fear, though he may excite the compassion of the benevolent, he will not awake the legislature to a reformation of this abuse.

XVIII. *An Ode to the People of England.* 4to. 1s. Kearsly.

The writer of this ode is a poetical politician—but, we are apprehensive, if our statesmen are not to be convinced by the sensible arguments of some late excellent prose writers, that they will shew little regard to an expostulation in numbers.

XIX. *Anti-Midas: A Jubilee Preservation from unclassical, ignorant, false, and invidious Criticism.* 4to. 1s.

This is a smart attack upon a writer in the Public Ledger, who criticised Mr. Garrick's celebrated ode with much more acrimony than justice. Anti-Midas, after many refutations of Longinus, very justly concludes with saying, that Mr. Garrick has now given an instance of its being able to make even good music, vocal as well as instrumental, appear flat in comparison with the powers of an animated recitation.

XX. *A Review of the Conduct of Pascal Paoli, addressed to the Right Hon. W. Beckford, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London.* 1s. Bladon.

The celebrated Corsican, on his arrival in this country, having judiciously avoided a connexion with party, and knowing the indecency of a stranger's meddling with the politics of a kingdom, in which he was only to be a casual resident:—Several flaming friends of liberty attacked him in the public news-papers for deserting the cause of freedom, and declining to treat with Mr. Wilkes. In answer to these invectives, the present Review is published, justifying his conduct, and advising the Lord Mayor by his influence to remove the seeds that distract the public tranquillity.



## POETICAL ESSAYS.

## HYMN to HARMONY.

*In the Manner of Swift's Love-Song.*

**D**AUGHTER of heav'n! whose magic  
call

From nothing bade this wond'rous all  
In beauteous order rise!

Thou, who, at Nature's earliest birth,  
Saw vernal fragrance clothe the earth,  
And brighten all the skies!

Thee I invoke, whose potent sway  
Hath bound the earth, the air, and sea,  
In one eternal chain!

Come then, O come, celestial maid;  
Be present to thy vot'ry's aid,  
And harmonize the scene.

Ev'n as the sun incessant pours  
On herbs, and trees, and fruits, and flowers,  
His vivifying ray;

So may thy hallow'd fire impart  
Fresh joy and gladness to the heart  
Along the realms of day.

When Folly with her hydra hand  
Extends her empire o'er the land  
And stalks with giant-stride—

O! prop fair Virtue's sinking cause,  
Protect our rights, defend our laws,  
And stem Corruption's tide.

The starry host shall fade away,  
Eternal nature shall decay,  
Whilst thy prolific beam  
Rolls on, and shall for ever roll,  
From day to day, from pole to pole,  
An unexhausted stream.

'Ere space was space, or time was time,  
Thy pow'r, thy energy sublime,  
With dazzling lustre shone;  
And shall, when time and space are past,  
In undiminish'd glory last,  
Immortal and alone.

Come then, and let thy daughter fair,  
Divine Benevolence, be near,  
And Fortitude thy friend;  
Let firm Integrity be nigh,  
And Freedom with terrific eye  
Thy solemn steps attend!

That Freedom which, in days of yore,  
Display'd the impotence of power,  
And vanity of pride.

Warm'd by whose love great Tully taught,  
And Cato bled, and Cæsar fought,  
And Alexander died.

That cause whose animating fire,  
Our great forefathers did inspire,  
To vindicate their right.

O! let us now transmit it down,  
From age to age, from sire to son,  
With everlasting light.

And when at Fate's resistless name,  
The spark that warms thy vital frame,  
Ascends its kindred skies;  
Then like the Phoenix from the fire,  
An offspring, beauteous as its fire,  
Shall from thy ashes rise.

*O tempora! O mores!*

**W**HEN Cæsar Rome's unconquer'd spi-  
rit broke,  
And bow'd her haughty neck beneath his  
yoke;

When stern Oppression rul'd the blasted plain,  
With all the kindred Furies in her train;  
O wretched times! desponding Cicero cry'd,  
While Rome's best blood but swell'd her Ty-  
ber's tide. [blow,

Yet gen'rous Brutus struck one well-aim'd  
And instant vengeance laid the tyrant low.

But when Corruption tries her deeper art  
To poison, not to stab each honest heart;  
When virtue is so rooted from the ground,  
That hardly can one gen'rous vice be found;  
And lust of gold in ev'ry sordid breast,  
Like Aaron's rod, has swallow'd up the rest;  
When sickly calms the nerveless land o'er-  
spread

With treach'rous smiles of partial plenty fed;  
Then, then exclaim, O hopeless times in-  
deed!

For deeper is the wound that does not bleed.  
TULLIA.

*Reflexions on the NEW YEAR.*

By Mr. GORDON.

**W**ITH quick and silent pace, year after  
year

Rolls on impetuous thro' creation's space;  
Now Fortune smiles, and now she frowns  
severe,

Capricious Goddess of the human race!  
Think not, ye rich, that from a pow'r divine,  
The fleeting joys of wealth in presence  
flow;

Ye sons of penury, do not repine  
At present ills, which no duration know.

Explore the wide creation's vast expanse,  
Still folly triumphs and obtains the prize;  
That prize which Fortune's idle whims  
dispense,

While suffering virtue unregarded lies.

If wealth or honours were the gifts of heav'n,  
Confer'd on virtue and to vice deny'd;  
Unerring wisdom never would have giv'n  
Celestial gifts to pamper earthly pride.

Then what avails the joy which fortune  
brings? [state;

Vain all the pomp of wealth, the glare of  
From such vain joy no real comfort springs,  
The mere effect of accidental fate.

As round its axis rolls the labouring year,  
With various seasons chequering the scene;  
Now fertile hills—now fruitful vales appear,  
And now bleak winter's horrid wastes are seen.

When spring advances with refreshing  
showers,

To April's noon-tide sun, stern wintery yields;  
Then teems the earth with herbs and fruits  
and flow'rs;

Spontaneous rising o'er the verdant fields.

Just so the spring of life—the heedless boy,

No longer by the pedagogue confin'd

Culls all the sweets of each fantastic joy,

As youthful fancy prompts his giddy mind.

Life's summer heat comes on, whose genial  
heat

Invigorates the mind, inflames the blood;

Bids every pulse with longing ardour beat,

And drowns the senses in corruption's  
flood.

Hence inclination, reason's pow'r defies;

We freely taste the joys of wine and love;

Hence flows disease—hence peccant passions  
rise,

Which even penitence can scarce remove.

O! may our follies, like the fading trees,

Be stript of every leaf by autumn's wind;

May every branch of vice embrace the breeze,

And nothing leave but virtue's fruit be-  
hind.

Then, when old-age life's winter shall  
appear, [brave;

In conscious hope, all future ills we'll

With fortitude our dissolution bear,

And sink forgotten in the silent grave.

But not to us the renovating spring,

Our former health and vigour can restore;

In vain the seasons all their blessings bring;

We never, never can enjoy them more.

Liverpool, 7th December, 1769.

*The Acknowledgement of the DELICATE  
COMPLAINT.*

I.

**H**ARK! how the sweet echo resounds:

The sigh of soft love reach my ear;

With joy my fond heart now rebounds!

A voice that's well known 'tis I hear!

II.

'Tis she, whom my mind still beholds,

Now chaunts her complaint in you wood—

That verse her fond passion unfolds,

And bids me be constant and good.

III.

What delicate measures, my fair,

Describe your more delicate grief;

Enticing me (lost in despair!)

To come and afford you relief!

IV.

Wherever you think of your swain,

By fountain, on hill, or in grove,

You sure will his meaning explain.

Who sings both from sorrow and love.

*On reading Mrs. MACAULAY'S History of  
England.*

**T**O Albion's bards, the Muse of history  
spoke;

Record the glories of your native land,

How her brave sons the bonds of slavery broke,

And pow'r's fell rod tore from th' op-  
pressor's hand.

Give to renown the patriot's noble deeds,

Brand with disgrace the tyrant's hated  
name;

Tho' falsehood oft awhile the mind misleads,

Impartial time bestows impartial fame.

She said, and soon the lofty lyre they strung.

But, artful, chang'd the subject and the  
lore, [sung,

Applause of courts and courtly slaves they

But touch'd on freedom's genuine notes no  
more.

The servile strain, the Muse indignant heard,

Anxious for truth, for public virtue warm,

She, freedom's faithful advocate, appear'd,

Assumed on earth the fair Macaulay's form.

P R O L O G U E

*To the New Comedy of the BROTHERS,*

*Spoken by Mr. SMITH.*

**V**ARIOUS the shifts of authors now-a-  
days,

For operas, farces, pantomimes, and plays;

Some scour each alley of the town for wit,

Begging from door to door the offal bit;

Plunge in each cellar, tumble ev'ry stall,

And scud, like taylor's, to each house of call;

Gut every novel, strip each monthly muse,

And pillage Poet's corner for its news:

That done, they melt the stale farrago down,

And set their dish of scraps before the town;

Boldly invite you to the pilfer'd store,

Cram you, then wonder you can eat no more.

Some in our English classics deeply read,

Ransack the tombs of the illustrious dead;

Hackney the muse of Shakespeare o'er and  
o'er, [gore,

From shoulder to the flank, all drench'd in

Others to foreign climes and kingdoms  
roam;

To search for what is better found at home:

The recreant bard, oh! scandal to the age!

Gleans the vile refuse of a Gallic stage.

Not so, our bard—To night he bids me  
say,

You shall receive and judge an English play

From no man's jest he draws felonious plunder

Nor from his neighbour's garden crops his  
bays;

From his own breast the filial story flows

And the free scene no foreign master knows

Nor only tenders you his work as new;

He hopes 'tis good, or would not give it you

True homely ware, and made of homely stuff

Right British druggat, honest, warm, and  
rough.



No station'd friend he seeks, nor hir'd applause;  
But constitutes you jurors in his cause.  
For fame he writes—should folly be his doom,  
[home;  
Weigh well your verdict, and then give it  
Shou'd you applaud, let that applause be true;  
For undeserv'd, it shames both him and you.

## EPILOGUE,

*Spoken by Mrs. YATES.*

WHO but has seen the celebrated strife,  
Where Reynolds calls the canvass in-  
to life;

And, 'twixt the tragic and the comic muse,  
Court'd of both, and dubious where to chuse,  
Th'immortal actor stands?—Here we espy  
An awful figure pointing to the sky;  
A grave, sublime, commanding form she bears;  
And in her zone an unsheath'd dagger wears.  
On t'other side, with sweet attractive mien,  
The playful muse of comedy is seen:  
She, with a thousand soft, bewitching smiles,  
Mistress of love, his yielding heart beguiles;  
[For where's the heart so harden'd to with-  
stand

The fond compulsion of so fair a hand]  
Oh! would she here bestow those winning  
arts!

This night we'd fix her empire in your hearts;  
No tragic passions should deface the age,  
But all should catch good humour from the  
stage:

The storming husband, and imperious wife,  
Should learn the doctrine of a quiet life;  
[The plodding drudge should here at times  
resort,

And leave his stupid club and stummy port;]  
The pensive politician who foresees  
Clouds, storms, and tempests, in the calms of  
peace;

The scribbling tribe, who vent their angry  
splendors

[sings;  
In songs, prints, pamphlets, papers, maga-  
zines and Anti-Lucius, Pros and Cons,

The list of Placets and of Placet-non;  
The mobbing vulgar, and the ruling great,  
And all who storm and all who steer the state;  
Here should forget the labours of the day,  
And laugh their cares and their complaints  
away:

The wretch—Jonathan's, who crust'd  
with shame

[game,  
Crawls lamely out from India's desperate  
wails:  
Here, while you approve, stork never falls:  
Please then indulge the efforts of to night,  
For grudge to give, if you've receiv'd, delight.

## PROLOGUE.

*Spoken at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden,  
Wednesday, Dec. 14, for the Benefit of the  
City of London Lying-in Hospital, Al-  
dergate-street.*

N Rome the civic crown adorn'd the  
brave,

Whose sword a single citizen could save;  
Dec. 1769.

What wreaths then, ladies, should your tem-  
ples bind,

Whose charity takes in all human-kind;  
Who to the child unborn extend your care,  
And snatch the pregnant matron from de-  
spair;

Wipe the big drop that trembles in her eye,  
And all her complicated wants supply?

Such are your pleasures, your celestial task;  
More prompt to give than misery to ask.

Go on—the sacred ministry pursue,  
Angels in form, in office angels too.

Think when the mother's pangs to joy gives  
place,

And the sweet babe lies smiling in her face,  
When all her anguish, all her fears are o'er,  
And sickness, pain, and famine, threat no  
more,

What prayers for you will wing their way to  
heav'n,

What frailties—if you have them—be for-  
giv'n?

[raise,  
Each hardy son, whom this night's alms shall  
Will, to Great-Britain, consecrate his days,  
Her arts, her commerce, or domain extend,

Or force her haughty enemies to bend;  
Whilst the fair daughters of this genial day  
Shall serve their country—in a gentler way;

If doom'd as humble spinsters to grow old,  
Will spin our envy'd fleeces into gold;

If wedded, shall, with Hymen's magic chain,  
From foreign climes our artificers restrain,

From foreign climes recal the wond'ring tar,  
With hearts of oak supply the waste of war,

And, with sons sons, enrich our future store,  
Till time, and this great empire are no more.

[Bell rings.  
But lo! the laughing muse comes tripping  
on,

And, by her herald, warns me to be gone;  
Yet hence be this great moral understood,

That private virtue leads to public good.

## EPILOGUE,

*Spoken at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,  
Wednesday, Dec. 14, for the Benefit of the  
City of London Lying-in Hospital, Al-  
dergate-street.*

I Speak an epilogue, masters! old and lame;  
Spare me, your honours, I shall die with  
shame!

In such a trim too, 'fore the board t'appear—  
Well, I obey;—behold your matron here!

Why do the gentry laugh? at me I trow—  
We poor old folks are always laugh'd at now;

If we fall down, 'tis a good jest, you cry,  
'Tis only an old woman, let her lie;

Not one young man to help us up, or say  
A civil thing in a good-natur'd way;

But to your mem'ry I could times produce,  
When we old women are of no small use:

Let the gout pinch, you freely draw the purse,  
And then I'm comely'd tender! Mrs. Nurse!

When you get well, you change this gentle  
strain,

'Tis down the old woman! oh! ungrateful men!  
4 N

I, who with so much tenderness and care  
 Have nurs'd and dandled many a peevish heir;  
 Ladies and lords have slept upon this lap,  
 And the first captain here has swallow'd pap;  
 But I forgot what I was sent to say—  
 Our hospital, the cause of this fine play,  
 Was near a-ground, good sirs, without your  
 aid;  
 Our butcher, baker, grocer, still unpaid;  
 For our good masters never can say nay,  
 Nor send one poor big-bellied wretch away;  
 'Tis a small place, but all is good and plain,  
 We leave great houses to the rich and vain.  
 Oh! Ladies, come and see it for my sake,  
 And deign to take the candle which I make;  
 Did you but see the blessings you create,  
 And the sweet babes so healthy and so neat!  
 You'd not repent the money you bestow,  
 But add fresh help to such pathetic woe.

*To the PRINTER, &c.*

S I R,

**I**N many of your essays you have given  
 incontestible proofs of your solicitude  
 for the happiness of your fair readers, and  
 justly pointed out the barbarity of those li-  
 bertines, who under the specious mask of  
 attachment, labour incessantly to seduce the  
 unreflecting of the softer sex, from the  
 principles of virtue.—Documents of this  
 nature delivered with an air of familiarity  
 and elegance, seem, in my opinion, much  
 better calculated to awake the attention of  
 the ladies, than the most elaborate dis-  
 courses from the pulpit.—Reason itself is  
 disregarded when we see it unfashionably  
 clothed: the austerity besides with which  
 the majority of our preachers inculcate les-  
 sons of rectitude, materially prejudices the  
 precepts they wish to enforce, and they ne-  
 ver once see the necessity of engaging our  
 very pride, to advance the interests of mora-  
 lity.

I am very far, sir, from intending to be-  
 come an advocate for licentiousness, yet I  
 seldom meet with a history of seduction, in  
 which I do not find the woman principally  
 in fault.—The views of our libertines ge-  
 nerally considered, sir, are so obvious, and  
 their arts so palpable, that it requires neither  
 depth of understanding, nor acquaintance  
 with the world, to detect them. Whenever  
 a lady is solicited by a lover to violate the  
 minutest particle of propriety, ought she  
 not to be alarmed? Ought she not to recol-  
 lect, that the man who means honourably  
 can have no improper requests to make;  
 that her reputation must be inseparably con-  
 nected with his, and that if he really wishes  
 to have her a partner for life, he will be  
 tremblingly alive even to the very appear-  
 ance of her character.

When this reflection is so evidently natu-  
 ral, even in matters of the least conse-

quence, what must we say of the lady  
 who calmly listens to a lover, while he  
 urges the most daring, the most criminal  
 of all suits, and reasons with him phi-  
 losophically upon the danger of indulging  
 him—puts him off at one hour, and bears his  
 gross importunity the next—receives his  
 visits while his purpose is avowedly unwar-  
 rantable, and imagines she is a miracle of  
 purity, because she does not plunge into actual  
 prostitution. A woman who acts in this  
 manner, is her own destroyer, if at last de-  
 stroyed. When she sees the impending ruin,  
 why does she not sensibly avoid it at once?  
 Why does not she spurn the libertine from  
 her presence, at his first attempt to make  
 her infamous? Why does not she banish  
 him everlastingly from her sight? Her peace  
 and honour alike demand this prudent pro-  
 cedure, this generous indignation at her  
 hands. If she acts a contrary part, does she  
 not invite him to persist? Does not she be-  
 tray a meanness, a depravity of mind, that  
 gives a colour to his pursuits, and is she not  
 consequently her own undoer, as I have al-  
 ready said, whenever she is undone?

It is matter of frequent wonder among  
 the ladies, sir, when a man has experienced  
 a woman's fondness at the price of her ruin,  
 that he should in a little time both disesteem  
 and desert her. So far, however, is this  
 from being extraordinary in the men, that  
 the wonder would really be, their behaving  
 in any other manner. Have they not re-  
 ceived indubitable proofs of the woman's  
 turpitude, who has been criminal with  
 themselves? Have they not experienced the  
 profligacy of her principles, and can they  
 think of regarding her any longer? Esteem  
 is that tribute of veneration which we pay  
 only to worth; we cannot give it to the  
 worthless if we would; when therefore a  
 lady forfeits her title to our esteem, she  
 quickly forfeits her claim to our affection:  
 The argument of having been criminal on  
 our account, may excite our pity, but can-  
 not extenuate her guilt; and as the flame of  
 love must be kept alive by the elevated fire  
 of concurring minds, the torch must be  
 speedily extinguished, which is kindled only  
 by the transitory circumstance of passion.  
 As the loss of the lover then, the loss of the  
 very object for whose sake the laws of ho-  
 nour are shamefully sacrificed, is the certain  
 consequence of the crime, why will not the  
 actual passion which leads our beautiful de-  
 linquents into vice, preserve them more fre-  
 quently within the limits of virtue? Why  
 will they part with reputation, to give up  
 the man, whom they would die to preserve;  
 and entail perpetual infamy upon their  
 names, to plant perpetual daggers in their  
 breasts?

But there is yet a species of encouragement  
 given by the ladies to the designing of our sex,  
 sir, which, though glaring in its nature, is  
 seldom



seldom pointed out to their observation. This, sir, is the respect with which libertines are constantly received by women of the best character, and the pleasure with which the very levities of their conversation are constantly received by women of the best understanding. Let the wildest Lovelace, for instance, on the present roll of fashionable profligacy, be invited to pass an evening among ladies of the most distinguished sense and reputation, and let a few sober young fellows, untainted wholly with the vices of the town, make a part of the same company; why must I acknowledge the mortifying truth? Why must I own, that the man who ought to be most neglected, will be the person most honoured with the attention of the fair? If he jests with religion, his wit will be admired, though a gentle air of terror may be assumed at his impiety. He will be an agreeable de-

vil, though he may be pronounced a wicked one; and the sweetest daughter of chastity will even be diverted at the relation of his nocturnal adventures, though a half-wish may possibly escape her for the dear creature's reformation. All the time the poor regulars, if we may so term the sons of sobriety, are totally overlooked. If they make a judicious remark, it is sure to be considered as common place; if a moral one, 'tis set down as the effusion of stupidity: in short, folly gains a complete triumph over reason, and the ladies themselves become the professed supporters of immorality. When these things are notoriously, are scandalously so, who will affirm that men are the seducers? Justice itself must pronounce against the amiable tempters, and, instead of pitying them as the corrupted, must actually confess them the corrupters.

HORTENSIVS.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.



A ME on before Lord Mansfield, &c. the motion for Samuel Vaughan, Esq; to shew cause why an information should not be filed against him, at the suit of his grace the duke of Grafton, for an attempt to bribe his grace. After many arguments, several letters, and Mr. Vaughan's affidavit being read in court, which lasted till after four o'clock, the rule of court was made absolute. Mr. Vaughan's counsel were, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Wallace. Mr. Vaughan was in court the whole time.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Kent was held at the town-hall, in Maidstone, when the late address procured from that county was disavowed, and the question for a petition was put, and carried by 700 against 7.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

The Buckinghamshire petition was presented to his majesty at the levee by Thomas Hambden, Esq; chairman at the general meeting, the Hon. Henry Grenville, John Habrey, John Calcraft, and Edmund Burke, Esq; all members of the House of Commons. The petition was signed by above 1800 freeholders.

THURSDAY, 30.

Six pirates were hanged at execution dock; and from the great number of people that pressed to see the punishment of the above unhappy men, the great rails along a wharf near Execution-Dock gave way, and above forty people fell over the wharf; by which accident several of them were much bruised, and one man killed.

Being the birthday of her royal highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, who then

entered into the 51st year of her age, the court at St. James's was both numerous and grand: their majesties, the Princess Amelia, and all the young princes and princesses were present: the lord-mayor and lady-mayorefs, General Paoli, and all the ministers of state, &c. went to compliment their majesties on the occasion of the day, and went afterward to Carlton House to compliment the Princess Dowager of Wales.

A fire broke out at the King of Prussia's head, a public house at Rotherhithe-Wall which consumed that with about fourteen other houses, besides sheds, warehouses, &c. and damaged several others.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held at their house in Crane-Court, Fleet-Street, when the following member were continued on the council, viz.

Mr. John Belchier,	Dr. Matthew Mary,
James Burrow, Esq.	Dr. Charles Morton,
The Hon. Henry Cavendish,	Matthew Raper, Esq;
The Earl of Huntingdon	Dr. William Watson,
Rev. Nevil Maskelyne,	Samuel Wegg, Esq;
	James West, Esq;
And the following members were elected out of the body into the council, v. z.	
Hon. Daines Barrington	John Ellis, Esq;
Rev. Dr. John Blair,	The Earl of Hardwick,
Dr. Wilkinson Blanchard,	The Bishop of Oxford,
Gustavus Brander, Esq;	Sir John Pringle, bart.
Matthew Duane, Esq;	The Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

The following officers were continued: James West, Esq. president; Samuel Wegg, Esq; treasurer; Dr. Ch. Morton, and Dr. Matthew Mary, Secretaries.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

The sheriffs of London having been in doubt with regard to the place at which Doyle and Valline, the two cutters, should

be executed, a letter was sent to them by authority, informing them, that the judges had given their opinion upon the matter, which being laid before his majesty, it was his pleasure that there should be no farther respite for the two abovementioned convicts, as the sheriff's warrant is lawful, both as to time and place of execution. They were therefore this morning taken in a cart from Newgate through the city to Whitechapel, and thence up the road to Bethnal-Green, attended by the sheriffs, &c. with the gallows, made for the purpose, in another cart; it was fixed in the cross road, near the Salmon and Ball. There was an inconceivable number of people assembled, and many bricks, tiles, stones, &c. thrown while the gallows was fixing, and a great apprehension of a general tumult, notwithstanding the persuasion and endeavours of several gentlemen to appease the same. The unhappy sufferers were therefore obliged to be turned off before the usual time allowed on such occasions, which was about eleven o'clock; when, after hanging about 50 minutes, they were cut down, and delivered to their friends.

The sheriffs gave strict orders to the executioner neither to strip the unhappy sufferers, nor to compound for their clothes, but to deliver them to their friends, and they would pay him for them. Immediately after the execution, a number of evil disposed persons came in a riotous and tumultuous manner to the house of Lewis Chauver, Esq; in Spittlefields, broke into his house, broke the glass of the windows, and pulled part of the windows down, and also damaged and destroyed part of his furniture: his majesty's pardon and a reward of 50l. are offered for the discovery of the offenders.

This day about one o'clock, the right hon. the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, held a wardmote in Draper's Hall, Throgmorton-street, for the choice of an alderman, in the room of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. deceased: the candidates were, Frederick Bull, Esq; and Mr. Deputy Roffeter; and on a show of hands the lord mayor declared the majority to be in favour of Mr. Bull; but Mr. Deputy Kent demanding a poll in favour of Mr. Roffeter, the books were opened for that purpose.

#### THURSDAY, 7.

This day the petition from the city and liberty of Westminster, relative to the rights of election, and praying a diff— of the P—, was presented to his majesty at the levee, at St. James's, by Sir Robert Bernard, bart. chairman of the general meeting in Westminster-Hall, and Robert Jones, Esq; chairman of the committee, who drew up the same: it is signed by 51;7, which is reputed a respectable majority.

#### FRIDAY, 8.

At the final close of the poll for the choice

of an alderman of Broad-street Ward, the numbers were,

For James Roffeter, Esq;	113
Frederick Bull, Esq;	92

Majority 51

Whereupon James Roffeter, Esq; was declared duly elected.

#### FRIDAY, 15.

A court of aldermen and common council was held at Guildhall, at which it was agreed to pay out of the chamber of the city of London, the sum of five hundred pounds, for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the fire at St. John's, in Antigua.

A meeting of the freeholders of Essex, was held this day at Chelmsford; where, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, above nine-hundred attended. A petition was agreed to, which was signed by above five-hundred, before the assembly separated.

#### WEDNESDAY, 20.

The petition of the corporation of Berwick upon Tweed, was presented to his majesty at St. James's, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. attended by William Currie, Thomas Wilkinson, and Jacob Wilkinson, Esqs; freemen of the said borough, together with Mr. George Reaveley, solicitor to the corporation.

Three more weavers were executed at Tyburn.

#### THURSDAY, 21.

This being St. Thomas's day, wardmotes were held in the several wards of this city, for the choice of common-council-men, and ward officers.

#### FRIDAY, 22.

The petition from the borough of Southwark was presented to his majesty at St. James's, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. one of the members for that borough, attended by Samuel Bennet Smith, Thomas Watson, John Fuffet, John Crooke, Richard Carpenter Smith, and Thorold Lowdell, Esqs.

#### I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Nov. 25. On Thursday last the bill for the augmentation of the forces on this establishment passed by a great majority.

#### A M E R I C A.

Williamsburgh, Virginia, Sept. 28. The following sad accident happened in John County, North-Carolina, the latter end of July last: a rattle snake got into a house where four children were asleep on a pallet, and bit the youngest child, who screaming out alarmed the father: he, in attempting to kill the snake, was bit himself, with the other three children, and they all died the next day.

Boston, New-England, Oct. 23. We are assured that the merchants of this town, considering that the period to which their late agreement to withhold the importation of

British



British goods was limited, is near at hand; have set on foot a subscription, obliging themselves not to import goods from Great-Britain, such only excepted as are excepted in the former agreement, until both the revenue acts shall be repealed. An agreement which they think themselves bound to come into, as it seems to be the most peaceable, as well as effectual method that can be taken to recover our lost liberties.

Salem, New-England, Oct. 31. Capt. Dodge, in the sloop Elizabeth, in twenty days from St. Eustatia, arrived at Ipswich last Saturday, and informs, that he was at Dominica on or about the 20th of September, when the town of Roseau was almost ruined by prodigious torrents of water from the mountains, occasioned by excessive rains; that about twenty buildings were washed away and lost in that place, and many persons drowned; that the town was so overflowed, as rendered it very dangerous to pass from one part of it to another, the water being in many places four feet above the surface of the earth; and that many articles were seen at sea, which were carried away by the rapidity of the streams of water, particularly a roof of a house, with four persons on it, who were said to be twelve leagues from land before they were discovered.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### FRANCE.

THEY write from Paris, that on the 27th of November last a banker, who had been but a short time settled in that city, after being employed all the morning with the treasurer of the prince of Conti, at his return home enquired if any body had been there from Mr. de St. Julien, receiver general for the clergy, in order to receive the money for a bill of Exchange for 10,000 crowns. Being answered that the receiver general's clerk had been there, but was desired to call again in the afternoon; the banker sent immediately to Mr. de St. Julien, desiring him to send for his money. When the clerk came with the bill the banker took it, and told him he would go and fetch him the money, but he went into another room, locked himself in, tore the bill of exchange, and shot himself through the head.

Paris, Dec. 4. They write from Brest, that the commission nominated to try the Sieur Gordon, and which for some months past has been taken up in that affair, passed sentence on him the 14th of November last, by which sentence he was condemned to lose his head, which was accordingly done the same day. These letters add, that the next day they tried and condemned a soldier of the regiment of Bearn, one of his accomplices, to be hanged; and that several more

prisoners still remained involved in this affair, among whom is one Durand a physician.

Mr. Gordon, commonly called Lord Gordon, who was executed lately at Brest, for having laid a plan to destroy the said harbour and dock, was only at first condemned to the galleys for life; but disliking his sentence, he unluckily appealed to the parliament of Paris, who finding fresh facts against him condemned him to lose his head.

Letters from Languedoc advise, that on the 12th of last month, between three and four in the afternoon, the convent of Ursulines of Mende was set on fire by lightning, and the whole building, though very large, was consumed in a quarter of an hour, together with all the furniture and other effects therein. The nuns and others belonging to the house happily escaped the flames. The bishop of Mende was present, and provided apartments in his palace for those nuns who were infirm, and others who had no relations or friends in the neighbourhood.

### ITALY.

Naples, Nov. 7. The court having received advice, that a Russian Fleet is on its passage for the Mediterranean, from whence it is to sail to the Archipelago, to attack the Turkish possessions, the state chancery has dispatched an order to the Marquis de Cavalcante, to receive no more than three of them into any one port at the same time; to furnish them there with such provisions as may be necessary, but not for more than a month, and on condition that the same be punctually paid for; and by no means to supply them with any sort of military stores, under any pretence whatsoever.

Venice, Nov. 14. We begin already to perceive in divers places the happy effects of the method for recalling drowned persons to life. A poor woman, aged 95, fell into the Adige on the 22d, and was not taken out again till after remaining under water a considerable time, when she appeared to have lost all sensation, and was believed to be drowned.

But M. Canestro, a physician from Verona, put his mouth to hers, and having breathed into her for the space of twenty-five minutes, recalled her to life. When she was seen to breathe, they treated her according to the customary method, and she is since so well recovered, that she ails nothing.

### GERMANY.

Frontiers of Poland, Nov. 4. The remains of the Turkish army have all repassed the Danube, excepting the troops which compose the garrison of Bender. It is imagined, from the preparations making by the Russians, that they are resolved to attack that fortress before the end of the campaign, inasmuch as they have carried off all the flat-bottomed boats they found in Pocutia and Podolia.

### TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 18. On Saturday the 14th inst. a fire broke out at Besik Tasci, a village

a village in the neighbourhood of Pera, which burned with great violence from twelve o'clock at night till eight o'clock the next morning, and consumed near a thousand houses.

## MARRIAGES.

**C**HRISTOPHER CHEEVERS, Esq; to the Hon. Frances Nugent, sister to Lord Riverston—At Bath, William-Augustus Jones, Esq; of Glamorganshire, to Miss Rice, of Bristol—Joshua Cox, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Sparrow—Thomas Elliot, jun. Esq; to Miss Knowles—John Collins, Esq; of Hatch Beauchamp in Somersetshire, to Miss Langford, at Birmingham—Mr. Robinson, bridle cutter, aged upwards of 70, to a young woman of 18, which is his fourth wife—At Lainslaw in Ayrshire, Scotland, James Boswell, Esq; younger, of Auchinleck, advocate, to Miss Peggy Montgomerie—Peter Ducane, jun. Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company, to Miss Tudcroft.

Dec. 4. Robert Leighton, Esq; to Miss Maria Reed—Mr. John Shaw, warehouseman, of Ironmonger-lane, to Miss Beatty—Lieut. Robinson, of his majesty's ship Greyhound, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson—John Burton, Esq; storekeeper of his majesty's Victualling-Office at Chatham, to Miss Sally Moulden—Sir John Wedderburn to Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter to the earl of Airlie—John Welcomb Emmerton, Esq; to Miss Norwood—6. James Stuart Tulk, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Yonge—Samuel Spike, Esq; to Miss Sarah Spencer—Mr. Edward Webbe, jun. to Miss Bredal—Mr. Matthew A'Deane, of Awe in Gloucestershire, to Miss Springett—Joseph Coiley, Esq; to Miss Derby—Sir Thomas Brown, Bart. to Miss Henrietta Seymour—7. Mr. Lewis Duval, to Miss Dalbiac—The Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, of Houghton Magna, in Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Wood—James Westwood, jun. Esq; to Miss Finlay—9. Mr. Wm Gibbs, ironmonger, in West Smithfield, to Miss Rogers—George Preston, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Greenwood—The Rev. Mr. Dart, to Miss Salmon—James Peasnell, Esq; to Miss Mary Hughes—The Rev. Mr. Stephens, to Miss Sally Smith—11. The Right Hon. Lord Webb Seymour, brother of his grace the duke of Somerset, to Miss Bonnell—Captain Fanshaw, of his majesty's ship Liveley, to Miss Ginnis—Lord Kingsborough, to Miss Fitzgerald—12. Capt. Basset, in the coasting trade, to Miss Sally Benson—Mr. John Armitage, upholsterer, to Miss Bradbury—14. — Monnet, Esq; to Miss Martin, niece to the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz—The Right Hon. the Earl of Wigton, to Miss Child—Monsieur Vigoureux, to Miss Martin—James Hodges, Esq; to Miss Elithorn of Chiswick—Philip Benner, Esq; to Miss Hunt—Edmund Armstrong, Esq; to Miss

Frances Armstrong—Mr. Birch, surgeon, to Miss Heart, of Voxall.—Mr. Mountain, to Miss Leech—Mr. Thomas Wharton, to Miss Tasker—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, merchant, to Miss de Jersey—Christopher Jolliffe, Esq; of Poole, to Miss Hare.

## DEATHS.

**F**RANCIS BASSET, Esq; member for Penryn, in Cornwall—Lady Downager St. John, mother of the present Lord—Charles Howard, Esq;—James Bayley, Esq; register of the Diocese of Chester, and justice of the peace for Lancashire—Thomas Plummer, Esq;—The Rev. Mr. Morris, rector of Sutton, in Essex—Charles Brune, Esq;—The lady of Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq; member for Boroughbridge—Rev. Dr. Kelner, rector of London, near Colchester—Mr. Brownfield, jun. merchant, in Spitalfields—John Blackett, Esq;—Capt. Jenkinson, many years a commander in the West-India service—At Malden in Essex, aged 92, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Billers, a dissenting minister—Thomas Alcock, Esq;—Duncan Campbell, Esq; comptroller of the customs at Hull upwards of forty years—Mr. Midwinter, watchmaker, at Hoxton — Willmott, Esq; of Betheriden, in Kent,

Nov. 29. Lady Frances Arundel—Thomas Langton Freke, Esq.

Dec. 1. William Turner, Esq;—John Pratten, Esq;—Mrs. Hone, wife of Nathaniel Hone, Esq;—Thomas Trapps, Esq; a young gentleman of a very ancient Roman catholic family—2. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. alderman of Broad-street ward—The Hon. Lady Colville—John Metryfield, Esq; of Stow in the Wold—Mr. Christian Leming, merchant—Mr. Francis Magnus, wine-merchant, one of the common-councilmen of Broad-street ward—At Bury St. Edmunds, the Rev. Mr. Savill, upwards of forty years a dissenting minister—Mr. Moss, master joiner to his majesty's board of work—Mr. Hale, sugar baker, in Pye-Corner—At Kibworth in Leicestershire, the Rev. Mr. Shute—Mr. Hiam Levy, stock-broker—Master Davie, son and heir of Sir John Davie, bart.—5. The lady of the Right Hon. George Grenville, brother to Earl Temple—Thomas Brockhurst, Esq; — Rogers, Esq;—Mr. Burney, formerly an eminent grocer—Thomas Crawley Boevy, Esq; one of the verdurers of the forest of Dean—The lady of Thomas Branch, Esq;—The Rev. Mr. Burnett, master of St. Nicholas's hospital near Salisbury—The Rev. Sir John Head, one of the prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral—7. Mr. Holland, of Drury-Lane theatre—Francis Grose, Esq;—At Coventry, Mr. Brockhurst, an alderman of that city—Matthews, Esq; principal barrack master of his majesty's forces—8. James Hewitt, Esq;—Mrs. Thompson, wife of



Capt. Thompson, of the Calcutta East-India-man—The Rev. Mr. Barowdel—At Manchester, Mrs. Bailey, relict of James Bailey, Esq; and daughter of the late Bishop of Chester—Charles William Wall, Esq; cousin to Lady Viscount Mountmorris—The Hon. Lady Trevor—9. James Manning, Esq;—Samuel More, Esq;—Edward Stevens, Esq; a timber-merchant of Shad Thames—At Lille, in Flanders, James Newtham Craig, Esq;—James Randolph, Esq;—12. William Andrews, Esq;—Mrs. Danvers, a maiden lady of great fortune in the West of England—Captain Richard Hollingsworth, of the Seabright, a coasting vessel—13. Mr. Watkins, mercer—Robert Eastman, Esq;—14. William Clayton, Esq; Mr. Stephenson, general accountant of the excise-office—John Haynes, Esq;—15. Robert Wilson, Esq; one of the benchers of Gray's-Inn—Miss Papillon, eldest daughter of Edward Papillon, Esq; commissioner of the excise—Mrs. Catharine Talbot, aged 105, the widow of Major Talbot, who died 70 years ago. She was the oldest pensioner on the Irish establishment by some years—16. Mrs. Dyson, wife of Jeremiah Dyson, Esq;—The Hon. Miss Wrottesley, maid of honour to the Queen, and sister to the Duchess of Grafton—Mr. Jackson, formerly a brewer in Westminster—John Wyche, Esq;—Paul Keppie, Esq;—George Symond, Esq;—Mr. William Beverly, merchant—Stephen Popham, Esq; deputy high bailiff of Westminster, and chief clerk of the court of Requests.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Marsh, B. D. to the vicarage of Ilam in Staffordshire.  
Rev. John Rix, A. B. to the vicarage of Newport in Essex.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. Mr. Shirley is appointed deputy ranger of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, in the room of the Earl of Eglington—Col. Mathew, of the Coldstream reg. of Foot Guards, equerry to her majesty's household, in the room of Col. Montgomery, now Earl of Eglington—The Hon. George Monson, Esq; to be aid-de-camp to his majesty—1st (or royal reg. of Dragoons, Henry George Liddell, Gent. corner—15th reg. of Dragoons, Capt. Lieut. Edward Hamilton to be captain, Lieut. George Parkins to be capt. lieut. Cornet John Pritchard to be lieutenant—Jonathan Thomas, Gent. to be corner—Coldstream reg. Foot Guards, John Delap Raliday, Gent. to be ensign—6th reg. Foot, Ensign John Welch to be lieutenant—1st reg. Foot, Ensign Charles Green to be lieutenant—Lieut. Alexander Nesbitt to be capt. lieut.—Ensign Hugh Watson to be lieutenant—Mark Napier, Esq; major, 3rd

reg. Foot—Royal American reg. of Foot, Lieut. Augustus Prevost to be lieutenant-colonel.

## B—KR—TS.

SIMON Collop, of the parish of Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, Dealer and Chapman.  
Richard Cordeux, of Fleet street, London, Haberdasher of Hats.  
Henry Whiting, of Harwich in Essex, Mariner.  
William Smart, of Wapping Wall, in the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, in Middlesex, Linen-draper.  
Nicholas Russel, late of the town and port of Hastings in Sussex, Sadler and Collar-maker.  
George Morris, of Birmingham, in Warwick, Victualler.  
John Daulon, otherwise Doulon, of the town of Neath, in Glamorganshire, Linen-Draper.  
Thomas York, now or late of Leicester, in the county of Leicestershire, Dyer.  
James Angier and Henry Gunton, of Norwich, Worsted Weavers, Merchants and Partners.  
George Evans, of Oxford, Hatmaker.  
James Risfoller, of Gun-street, Spital-fields, in Middlesex, Weaver.  
William Fleming, of Liverpool, Merchant.  
Thomas Hornshaw, late of Shug-lane, Linen-Draper.  
Samuel Games, of Bristol, Carpenter.  
Samuel Toton, now or late of Chancery-lane, Middlesex, Coffeeman.  
John Hazard, of Islington, Middlesex, Woolen-Draper.  
John Young, formerly of Love-lane, Rotherhithe, Surry, but late of St. Eustacia, in North America, Mariner.  
Wm Phillips, late of Christchurch in Surry, Hatter.  
James Poole, of Norwich, Wine Merchant.  
Thomas Gaskell, late of Uxbridge, in Middlesex, Linen Draper and Mercer.  
John Burgh, of Broad-street, Carnaby-market, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in Middlesex, Mercer.  
John Ingham, late of Throgmorton street, London, Warehouseman.  
John Keeley, of the borough of Southwark, in Surry, Hop-Merchant.  
George Rumton, of Burgate-street, in the city of Canterbury, in Kent, Potfeller.  
Alexander Jamison, of Pallmall court, Pallmall, in Middlesex, Merchant.  
Richard Strode, of Bath, Somersetshire, Carpenter and Victualler.  
Daniel Bentley, of Norwich, Worsted Weaver.  
Samuel Martin, of Norwich, Woolcomber.  
William Holyland and Joseph Broughton, of West-Smithfield, London, Linen-Drapers, Dealers, Chapman, and Partners.  
Arthur Byram, of Berwick upon Tweed, Shipwright.  
William Biggs, late of Shrewsbury, in Salop, Shopkeeper.  
Charles Le Neve Martin, of Norwich, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.  
John Norbury, late of Worth, in Chester, Tanner.  
Robert Spencer, of Addingham, in Yorkshire, Tanner.  
Thomas Sleigh, of Norwich, Woolen-Draper.  
Samuel Delves, of St. Leonard, Great Eastcheap, London, Linen-Draper.  
William Darby, of Aldermanbury, Upholder.  
Whittington Dumayne, of Queen street, St. Giles's in the Fields, Briale Cutter.  
Mary Morgan, of Rüssel Court, St. Martin's in the Fields, Pastrycook.  
Bendix Meyers, Francis Pereira, and Alexander Alexander, of Basinghall street, Merchants and Partners.  
William Annand and John Colhoun, of Bow-lane, London, Merchants and Partners.  
George Mowbray and John Renton, of London, Merchants and Partners.  
Joseph Harborne, of St. Martin in the Fields, Jeweller.  
Mark Thorton, of St. Martin in the Fields, Glover.  
Joseph D'Almeida, of Cowper's Row, Crutched-Friars, Wine-Merchant.

John French, of Norwich, Grocer and Tallow-Chandler.  
 Alderman Brown, of Little Thurlow, is Suffolk  
 GRANT.

GENERAL BILL of all the Christenings,  
 and Burials in London from Dec. 13, 1768,  
 to Dec. 12, 1769.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 8560	} 16714	Males 11033	} 21847
Fem. 8145		Fem. 10813	
Died under 2 years old		8016	
Between 2 and 5		2045	
5 — 10		877	
10 — 20		895	
20 — 30		1670	
30 — 40		2041	
40 — 50		1998	
50 — 60		1610	
60 — 70		1353	
70 — 80		921	
80 — 90		381	
90 — 100		37	
100 —			
101 —			
102 —			
• 107 —		1	

Decreased in the burials this year 1792.

\* This is an error in the yearly bill, probably caused by a mistake in the weekly bill, printed the week after the death of Peter Edwards, who was 117 or 118 years of age. He died in White's Alley, in Chancery-lane, and was buried in St. Dunstan's burial ground. This remarkable man lived with his last wife forty years, though he was an old man when he married, and she is still living. He was a shoemaker by trade, but his support latterly arose from the benevolence of gentlemen and ladies who visited him out of curiosity.

#### DISEASES this Year.

Abortive and Still-born	709	Bursten and Rupt.	10
Aged	1129	Cancer	39
Ague	2	Canker	2
Apop. and sudden.	196	Childbed	185
Asthma and Phthisic	354	Cholic, Gripes, and Twisting of the Guts	55
Bedridden	18	Consumption	449
Bloody Flux	3	Convulsions	6302

Cough and Whooping Cough	318	Lethargy	2
Diabetes	1	Livergrown	2
Dropsy	779	Lunatick	55
Evil	10	Measles	90
Fistula	11	Miscarriage	5
Fever, Malignant		Mortification	170
Fever, Scarlet		Palsy	6
Fever, Spotted		Pleurisy	28
Fever, and Purples	3430	Quinsy	16
Flux	7	Rash	3
French Pox	77	Rheumatism	10
Gout	44	Rickets	9
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	21	Scurvy	2
Grief	5	Small Pox	1962
Head-ach	1	Sores and Ulcers	13
Headmouldrot, Hor.		Sore Throat	40
Shoe-head, and Water in the Head	43	St. Anthony's Fire	5
Jaundice	121	Stoppage in the Stomach	17
Imposthume	4	Surfeit	2
Inflammation	82	Swelling	2
Leprosy	1	Teeth	753
		Thrush	80
		Vomiting and Looseness	6
		Worms	2

#### CASUALTIES this Year.

Bit by a Mad Dog	1	Killed by Falls	71
Broken Limbs	2	Killed themselves	28
Bruised	2	Murdered	4
Burnt	11	Overlaid	4
Choaked	1	Poisoned	3
Drowned	115	Scalded	3
Excessive drinking	4	Shot	2
Executed	11	Starved	3
Found dead	4	Suffocated	9

#### NOTE to our CORRESPONDENTS.

COTTON's Ghost is not sufficiently correct for Publication.

Conundrumicus is omitted for the same reason.

A Lay Citizen shall be duly regarded.

M's prayer is pious, but not poetical enough for our readers.

Publius, though sensible, contains nothing but what has been repeatedly said upon the late peace, and therefore his appearance cannot be very necessary.

Several correspondents are under consideration, who shall be duly answered, or inserted in our appendix.

About the Middle of January will be published, Price 6d.

## The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR 1769.

Containing a great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, absolutely necessary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE, and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.



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# APPENDIX

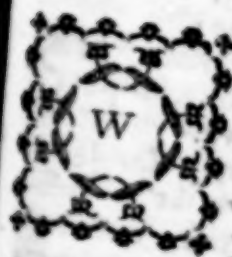
TO THE

## LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXIX.

### The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 8, 1768, being the second Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 607.*



WE are now come to

the last public business of importance which came under parliamentary consideration, during the session we are

analysing, namely, the supply demanded for the deficiency of the civil list. The message from his

majesty for this purpose, was delivered by Lord North on the 22th of February to the House of Commons, and declared that his majesty found it necessary to acquaint the house, that the

expences of his civil government having exceeded the revenue allotted by parliament, he was obliged to incur a

debt of more than 500,000l. an account of which would be laid before them; and that his majesty relied on the

known zeal and affection of his faithful commons, that they would make a provision for enabling him to discharge this incumbrance.

This message was immediately referred to a committee of the whole house, and Mr. Cooper by his majesty's command presented to the house, the sums due and unpaid at the receipt of the Exchequer, for the expence of his majesty's civil govern-

ment, on the 5th day of January, 1769, with the money applicable to a-ward; discharging the same, and the debt then remaining unprovided for.

On this it was resolved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account

of all monies which have been issued and paid, out of the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons, on account of the privy

purse, secret service, pensions, bounties, contingencies, or any sum or sums of money to any person or persons whatsoever, without account,

from the 25th day of October, 1760, to the 25th of February, 1769; distinguishing the amount in each year.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of all monies which have been issued and paid, out of the

receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons, on account of the privy purse, secret service, pensions, bounties, contingencies, or any sum or sums of money to any person or

or persons whatsoever, without account, from the 10th day of October, 1751, to the 10th day of October, 1760; distinguishing the amount in each year.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of the monies paid, out of the arrears of his late majesty's civil list revenues, for the use of his present majesty's civil government, and for the support and maintenance of his household and royal family, with the application thereof to each head of expence; distinguishing each year in which such application was made.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of the payments for his late majesty's civil government, and for the support and maintenance of his household and royal family, from the 5th day of July, 1751, to the 5th of July, 1760; distinguishing each year, and the several heads of expence.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of the payments for his present majesty's civil government, and for the support and maintenance of his household and royal family, from his accession to the 5th day of January, 1761; and from thence to the 5th day of January, 1769; distinguishing each year, and the several heads of expence.

These addresses were as usual ordered to be presented by such members as were of the privy council, and immediately after the following motions were made.

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of his late civil list revenues remaining in the Exchequer on the 23th day of May, 1761, and also of his present majesty's civil list cash remaining there at the same time;

And the previous question being put, that that question be now put;

It passed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the question being proposed, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of the debt on the civil list, as it stood on the 19th day of April, 1763, the 15th day of July, 1765, and the 2d day of August, 1766, together with the civil list cash remaining in the Exchequer at those several times;

And the previous question being put, that that question be now put;

It passed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the question being proposed, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, an account of all monies issued at the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer; or by any of his majesty's receivers or collectors, or their agents, for his majesty's secret and special service, the 19th day of April, 1763, and from thence to the 15th day of July, 1765, and from thence to the present time;

And the previous question being put, that that question be now put;

It passed in the negative.

The demand of a supply for deficiencies on the civil list is at all times an unpopular circumstance, and must furnish the enemies of government with an ample room for declamation. On the present occasion therefore it cannot be supposed, that opposition omitted to make the most of so favourable an opportunity to attack the ministry. The contrary, as might be naturally expected, was the case.—

The revenues of the crown were pointed out elaborately, as the resources of the minister; deficiencies in the civil list the opposition insisted should be minutely accounted for, lest while the people were making them good, they should be absolutely furnishing the premier with the means of subverting their own liberties. To these arguments the friends of government replied, that though ministerial encroachments were always to be watched with the nicest circumspection, still in this reign, where his majesty's first care was to strengthen the freedom of the subject by establishing the



the independency of the judges, no innovation injurious to the constitution could be reasonably apprehended. Besides a prince, who, in his private share of the captures taken during the late war, had given up to the nation a sum exceeding 700,000*l.* was intitled to a little consideration for his immediate exigencies, and the gratitude, not to say the justice of the kingdom, the advocates for the measure concluded, was called upon in the loudest manner to comply with his request.— These debates ran high, and continued for some time; but on the 2d of March it was resolved to grant the sum of 513,511 *l.* to discharge the arrears and debts due on the civil list to the 31st day of January, 1769.— This done, the other public business which we have already related in the antecedent part of our history for the last sessions, as well as a multiplicity of a private nature, kept both houses sitting till the 9th of May, when his majesty gave the assent to several bills, and prorogued them with the following speech from the throne:

My lords and gentlemen,

HAVING thought necessary to give so early a commencement to the present session of parliament, I am glad to find, that by your zeal and assiduity in the dispatch of the public business, I am now enabled to relieve you from your attendance, before the season of the year is too far advanced.

I cannot put an end to the session, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct; and thanking you for that clear demonstration which your proceedings, through the whole course of the session, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my parliament to my person and government, as well as of their steady adherence to the true interest of their country.

It was with much satisfaction that I observed your particular attention to those great national objects, which, at the opening of the session, I recommended to your more immediate consideration. The result of your deliberations respecting the late acquisitions in the East-Indies has shewn, that you were not more attentive to the immediate benefit arising therefrom, in point of revenue, than to the securing, at all events, the permanent

commercial interests of this country; and guarding against every possible discouragement to our own manufactures, and to the industry of my subjects. What more remains to be done for securing the possession of those valuable acquisitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for with all convenient dispatch at your next meeting.

The measures which I had taken regarding some late unhappy disturbances in North America; have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation; and you have assured me of your firm support in the prosecution of them. Nothing in my opinion could be more likely to enable the well disposed among my subjects in that part of the world, effectually to discourage, and defeat the designs of the factious and seditious, than the concurrence of every branch of the legislature in the resolution of maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions; and there is nothing I more ardently wish for, than to see it produce that good effect.

With respect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the assurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the same, as I communicated to you at the beginning of this session. And however unsuccessful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Russia and the Porte, I shall not fail to use my good offices towards restoring peace between those powers; and, I trust, that the calamities of war will not extend to any other part of Europe.

Gentlemen of the house of commons, My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the supplies which you have granted me for the services of the current year, as for the provision which you have made, for enabling me to discharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expence of my civil government within such bounds, as the honour of my crown can possibly admit.

My lords and gentlemen,

It gives me great concern to be obliged

ged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earnestness, that you would all, in your several countries, exert your utmost efforts for the maintenance of public peace, and of good order, among my people. You must be sensible, that whatever obstructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magistrate, must lessen the only security which my people can have for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavours in this common cause I promise myself the most salutary effect. On my part, no countenance or support shall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever shall make, our excellent constitution the rule of my own conduct; so shall I always consider it as equally my duty to exert every power with which that constitution has intrusted me, for preserving it safe from violence of every kind; being fully convinced, that, in so doing, I shall most effectually provide for the true interest and happiness of my people."

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 14th day of June next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 14th of June next.

Succeeding prorogations followed that of June, and the third session of the present parliament assembled on the 9th of January, 1770, the history of which shall be faithfully given to our readers.

[*To be continued.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

VARIOUS as the reports have been respecting a late unhappy affair of gallantry in the great world, I cannot but believe that an authentic one must be highly acceptable to your readers. It is a dreadful circumstance, that vanity should so often triumph over every noble, every valuable principle in the female heart—a vanity that leads on to guilt, to confusion, and to infamy.

From the first hour of L—d G.'s marriage with Miss V—— to the hour of their separation, was one continued chain of generous and benevolent actions. The small fortune which the woman of his choice was intitled to, was presented by him on the day of their union to her brothers and sisters, as an earnest of future attention. Nor did his succeeding conduct in the smallest degree disappoint the highest-raised expectations of his kindness and munificence. But the mind of Lady G. was too volatile, unreflecting, and fashionable, to be properly touched by such uncommon proofs of affection.—Admiration her delight, no wonder that she listened to the most daring compliments of gallantry with avidity; or that as her gratitude, so her self-regard, and even the tenderest ties should be of no force; for when once the love of admiration predominates, all the finer feelings are totally extinguished.

But notwithstanding the repeated paragraphs in the public papers of a much earlier rupture, her ladyship and husband passed the months of November and December in the happiest manner at their seat at Cheshire; where the former with amazing *ease* and *composure* read several anecdotes relative to herself, and frequently expressed her wonder who the so much alluded to Lady G. could be. But this was not all her ladyship was capable of—two sweet children, the one about a couple of years, the other only seven months old, were the dissembled objects of maternal attention, nor did she experience one pang at beholding the innocents she was preparing to wound. By artifices of this superior kind, her agreeably though grossly deceived lord, was induced to leave her to return to town, with the little family she appeared so abundantly attached to, by short stages, whilst he went across the country to Newmarket, and other places, where he had engagements.

On the evening of her arrival at St. Albans, her behaviour for the first time became mysterious—contrary to all custom, her woman was ordered to sleep in the childrens apartment, instead of the immediate attendance upon her person her ladyship had never before dispensed with. Her bed was



warmed early in the evening, and having practised the pretty deception of looking under that, and into a closet, for her security, and dismissed every impertinent intruder, she was supposed to have retired for the night; but in about an hour or two's time she thought fit to order another pan of coals, repeat all her ridiculous precautions, and again affect to shut herself up for the purpose of repose.

The illustrious personage, who could descend to play the destroyer, had reached St. Albans the preceding morning, disguised in so extraordinary a manner, that as there was then an eminent mad doctor in the town, it was generally concluded that he was some unfortunate patient brought down for the benefit of his advice.

About one in the morning L—d G.'s maitre de hotel having taken care to be duly apprised of all her ladyship's proceedings, by certain emissaries who were in pay for that purpose, entered the inn with the utmost privacy, and was immediately conducted by his guide to the door of his lady's apartment, which, with some trifling violence, he burst open, and the parties were discovered seated very amicably on each side the fire-place.

Lady G. endeavoured to fly into a room that had a communication with the one she was then in: nor is the distress of his ——— to be easily conceived; a few steps however impeding her passage she fell, when the maitre de hotel, assisting her in rising, told her he acted by his lord's orders, and that he must have witness to the situation in which he found her, but that his ——— person was not only safe, but he was commanded to shew him every respect due to his rank, and that he was at liberty to go, when, and wherever he pleased.

His ——— in his confusion, having gained the outside of the door, cried, I am not found in her ladyship's apartment: but the people had already been called, and had recognised both the lady and his ———, notwithstanding this dexterous evasion.

The maitre de hotel then proceeded to the final execution of his commission, and his lordship's agent, who soon after arrived, left a hundred pounds bank note upon the table for her ladyship's use, at the same moment informing her that the children

were to be delivered up to him, and that a lodging was taken for her in New Bond street, to which place her maid, if she herself chose it, might attend her.

A post-chaise being ready for her ladyship's conveyance, her maid very good naturedly attended her to the prepared lodgings, but then took her leave, observing, that as she had nothing but her character to depend upon for her provision in life, she could by no means attach herself to a lady, who had evinced such a fatal neglect of all that ought to have been dear to her.

My lord no sooner received intelligence of these distracting circumstances, than, determined to have all possible satisfaction from the author of them, he sent to engage the most eminent council; but, it is very remarkable, the most eminent council were all previously engaged in her ladyship's favour, so well was she aware of the consequences that must result from her ill conduct.

Her ladyship's mother had an immediate supply of clothes and money conveyed to her; but bid her observe that the mother had no concern in those attentions; that she was too sensible of L—d G.'s rectitude, to doubt an instant of his wife's guilt, after the step he had taken, and she only sought to save her from being under obligations to the noble w——h that had undone her.

Thus for the gratification of vice, that offspring of vanity, was the child, the mother, and the wife, sunk in the most infamous of characters, and destruction and wretchedness the only returns those families met with, where they had flattered themselves their honour and their confidence were safely deposited.

I am, sir, your humble servant.

D. S.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Dublin, December 20.

His Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 26th Day of December 1769.

My lords and gentlemen,

THE attention you have shewn to the great objects which have been particularly recommended by me to

to your consideration, and the provisions which have been made for the safety and security of this kingdom, call upon me not only to express my approbation of, but to thank you as I now do, for your conduct in these particulars.

It is with great pleasure that I thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted, and the provision which you have made, for the present establishment, the public credit, and the safety of the kingdom.

When I first met you in parliament, as I knew, and could rely upon it, that nothing could move from his majesty but what would be expressive of his constant and ardent desire to maintain and preserve every constitutional right to his people, I little thought that any thing would happen, during the course of this session, that could possibly affect the just rights of his majesty, and the crown of Great Britain, so as to afford his majesty any just cause of dissatisfaction, and make it necessary for me, specially, to assert and vindicate those rights.

It is therefore with great concern that I have seen and observed, in the Votes and Journals of the House of Commons, printed by your order, a late proceeding by you, of such a nature, and of such effect, with respect to the rights of his majesty, and the crown of Great Britain, as to make it necessary for me, on this day, and in this place, to take notice of, and animadvert thereupon; I mean the vote and resolution of the twenty-first day of November last, by which you, gentlemen of the House of Commons, declare that a bill, intitled, An act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes, therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the interests of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as is therein directed, which had been duly certified from hence to his majesty, and by his majesty had been transmitted in due form, under the great seal of Great Britain, and which had been read a first time by you, and which was rejected by you on that day, was so rejected, because it did not take its rise in your house.

This vote, and this resolution of yours, declaring that the said bill was

rejected because it did not take its rise in your house, being contrary to the acts of parliament of this kingdom of the tenth of Henry the Seventh, and the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, and the usage and practice of parliament ever since, and intrenching upon the just rights of his majesty, and the crown of Great Britain, to transmit such bills to be treated of and considered in parliament here; I am now to assert his majesty's royal authority, and the rights of the crown of Great Britain in this respect, and in such a manner, as may be most public and permanent; and therefore I do here, in full parliament, make my public protest against the said vote and resolution of the House of Commons, by which, you, gentlemen of that house, declare that the said bill was rejected by you, because it did not take its rise in your house, and against the entries of the said vote and resolution, which remain in the Journals of the House of Commons: And I do require the clerk of this house now to read my said protest, and to enter it in the Journals of this house, that it may there remain, to future ages, as a vindication of the undoubted right and authority of his majesty, and of the rights of the crown of Great Britain in this particular.

In this protest, I think myself warranted in all respects; and if it needed, as I conceive it doth not, any other strength than that which it derives from the statutes which I have mentioned, and from the usage and practice ever since, it would be found in that precedent which appears in the Journals of this house of the third day of November, 1692, under the reign of that glorious and immortal prince King William the Third, the great deliverer of these kingdoms, and the constant and magnanimous assertor and preserver of the civil and religious rights of mankind.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his excellency's command, said

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of March next, to be then here held: and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of March next.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Write to you without either the hope, or expectation, of exciting your pity, or escaping your censure. I am, you must know, one of those unfortunate wretches, who, unable to resist the importunities of flattery, involve both themselves and their helpless posterity in final destruction.

Some years ago, a gay, agreeable young fellow made his addresses to me, but as my family did not see him with my eyes, and his fortune was rather limited, they not only refused their sanction to our union, but declared that all my claim to tenderness, or provision, should terminate, if I disposed of myself so contrary to their approbation. I blush to recollect, that I was ready to incur every desperate consequence, if my lover had been equally sanguine; but his regard for me, as he then convinced me, would not suffer him to reduce me to wretchedness; and in order that I might be effectually restored to the favour of my relations, he removed himself from my sight, and for years was unheard of.

During this period I became the choice of a very different kind of man: his circumstances were unexceptionable, his principles noble, and his temper engaging. I yielded at length to the persuasions of my friends, my lover, and what I conceived the dictates of my own reason, and was soon after married to him. Never creature might have been happier than I in my new state, if the young fellow who was master of my affections had not ungenerously emerged from his concealment, and cast himself perpetually in my way.—At church, at the play, opera, whatever public place I frequented, still this cruel, yet beloved spectre would haunt my sight, and with a complaining and reproachful aspect seem to charge me with its destruction. What could I do? my reputation, my safety, my honour, forbade my attempting to excuse the step I had taken; yet overcome by false generosity, and a false idea of justice, I was on the actual point of violating every decent, every valuable tie, when more from tenderness this lover

disappeared, and left me to recover my self-opinion and tranquillity as I best might. The unceasing kindness of my husband was an unceasing source of fresh mortifications. He was intitled to my esteem, my confidence, my most unbounded approbation; yet was cold, and reluctant gratitude all the return I was capable of making for unremitting indulgence, and unremitting affection.

Four little children would plead the impropriety, the horror of a love, in which they, nor their deserving father had the smallest share; but the four sweet innocents pleaded in vain: my imagination still doated, my imagination still wandered, until the husband of my ingratitude was called away to make an opening for my punishment. In the overflowings of his goodness, he left me sole mistress of his fortune, myself, and miserable offspring, and dying declared his firm trust, that I should make a happy use of this last mark of his attachment and confidence.

He died, sir, under the most deplorable of errors.—The man that had had such repeated proofs of my weakness, of almost my criminality, thought proper a third time to present himself. My love was unextinguished. My children, my unsuspecting children, played round his knee, and he appeared not a little engaged by the blandishments of innocence. But why do I attempt to charge him with deceiving, if I was dead to the feelings of nature, if I could abandon those I ought to have held most dear? should I either complain, or be surprized, that they were neglected and injured by one whose interest it was to neglect and injure them, and who derived that example from the most savage and contemptible of mothers?

After what I have already said, need I tell you that I married this man? need I recal the guilt of my proceedings, by repeating that I invested him with the same power I derived from my husband? or need I add, that I had soon reason to repent the unnatural step?

A number of debts, which I had no share in contracting, were discharged out of my children's property; his home was the only place where he was an unentertaining companion: all my indiscretions

indiscretions, though in favour of himself, were apparently remembered by him, and instead of being the object of the tenderest regard and approbation, I found myself the object of disesteem, nay, of actual disgust. The world that never fails to judge from events, that world, which would have been eager to applaud any proceedings which had improved my fortune, now poured in its condemnation; to aggravate the evils that could not be concealed from its sight: not a friend to compassionate, not a friend to protect, one month only led on to new insults, new infringements on my liberty, new interruptions of my peace, and a new diminution of my possessions; at last, to complete all, I discovered that my gentleman had his private attachments, which I and my children were compelled to defray the expences of. I now lost all patience—upbraided him with all his ungrateful actions, and in the end only hastened on my otherwise slowly advancing destruction. In an evil hour, having stripped me of all the money I possessed, and borrowed sums to the utmost that the furniture and remnants of my fortune could answer, he absconded with his favourite; and a seizure of all my effects reduced me to the dreadful necessity of mounting a garret with my undone family for present shelter.

I was mean enough in this exigence to apply to my relations, but met with an equitable return—they one and all forsook me; yet one and all melted at the miseries of the innocent. Thank heaven, my children are now protected from those rough blasts to which I exposed them; on hard conditions though, for I, sir, am never to see them more: the moment I renew my claim, they are to be cast back on a merciless world, and it is considered as no mighty merit to subdue the maternal concern, now I know them comfortably situated, since I could subdue it to their destruction.

I that was once mistress of a habitation, servants, and handsome income, am now under the most servile circumstances, work hard, yet am unincouraged and unregarded, and from the infatuation of love, at thirty-three, have sacrificed every ray of consolation.

I am, sir, your humble servant.

*The State of the Jesuits in Paraguay;  
continued from p. 616.*

**B**UT there is one thing, greatly to their honour, universally allowed by all the Europeans settled in South America; which is, that they no longer discover any traces of their former proneness to vengeance, cruelty, licentiousness, and the grosser vices; in a word, that they are no longer, in any respect, the same men they formerly were; that what prevails most in their character at present, is a most cordial love and affection for each other, and charity for all men, that charms all who frequent them, the infidels especially, whom their behaviour serves to inspire with the most favourable opinion of the christian religion. The readiness with which they relieve each other in their wants; the lively joy they express as often as they see any addition made to the number of those who adore Jesus Christ; leave no room to doubt, that the true love of their neighbour, and the warmest zeal for the glory of God, are become their ruling passions. There is nothing, in fact, which they are not ready to do or suffer to extend the kingdom of God; and we shall, perhaps, have occasion to mention, hereafter, some instances of this disposition. There is a kind of emulation among them to facilitate to the new missionaries, the acquisition of their language; and one of their caciques has been known to learn Spanish merely to be able to translate pious tracts in that tongue; and he, accordingly, translated some of them. When a new reduction is to be founded, all contribute to the undertaking with the greatest earnestness and alacrity; and with a generosity, that knows no bounds.

The publick rejoicings, which they are from time to time permitted to make, appeared necessary to the missionaries, as well to preserve their health, as to keep up among them an air of cheerfulness and good humour, which are so far from being contrary to virtue, that they greatly contribute to render it amiable, and increase devotion, as often as, after the example of the royal prophet, christians propose to themselves their celestial country, as the principal object of their joy. Another view the missionaries



had in this toleration, was to strengthen the union between all the members of this republick; and experience proves, that nothing could be better imagined to answer so desirable an end. The women never assist at these rejoicings, otherwise than as spectators; and the presence of the priests serves to keep the whole company within those bounds, which christians should never trespass. The least indecency on these occasions would subject the offender to immediate punishment.

From all we have said it evidently follows, that there can no where be found so great a degree of happiness as that enjoyed by the members of this new church; and that it was with great reason Monsieur Muratori intitled his description of it, *Il christianesimo felice*. In fact, what can christians desire, who have confined themselves to the necessities of life, and are, morally, sure never to come short of them; who even know, after the apostle's example, to enjoy plenty, without making an ill use of it; and, without murmuring, suffer want; who never entertain the least thoughts of despairing in Providence, which never fails to supply them against unexpected accidents with resources equally unexpected; who regulate all their sentiments and all their actions by the purest maxims of the gospel; who live under the conduct of those, to whom they owe all the blessings they enjoy; who possess, in fine, all the advantages of subordination and dependence, without feeling any of that uneasiness usually attending restraint?

They would, no doubt, be still happier, had it been possible to hinder them from knowing so much as the name of war; but, even in the very infancy of their republick, they experienced all the horrors of it, as will presently appear; and they have to this day neighbours, from whom they can expect neither no rest, but in proportion as they can command it. It was, therefore, absolutely requisite to put arms into their hands, and instruct them in an art, which is the great plague of mankind. But it is not to make conquests, or to enrich themselves at the expence of other nations, they practise it. As neither their countrymen, nor those strangers, who, in a hostile manner, formerly carried on so cruel a persecution against them,

dare any longer attack them, they have, for many years past, no other occasion to use their arms, but in the service of the prince, to whom they have sworn an implicit obedience. Those, therefore, who are charged with the conduct of them, have this consolation, that they never take the field but through a wise and necessary precaution, or by the orders of their sovereign; thus sanctifying themselves, it may be said, in a profession so dangerous to virtue.

Every town keeps on foot a body of cavalry, and another of infantry. The infantry, besides the macana, and the bow and arrow, carry a sling, a sword, and a musket; the cavalry use sabres and lances, and likewise a musket, as they some times do duty on foot, like the European dragoons. They themselves make all their small arms, their field pieces, and even their heavy artillery. They never use the heavy artillery but to keep their neighbours in awe; or the field pieces, but when they are commanded on the king's service. But, as I already said, they never keep any of their arms, of any kind, by them, unless when there is some reason to apprehend a surprize. At all other times, the soldier is not to be distinguished from the mere citizen; and those brave fellows, on whom the security of the republick depends, and who so often come home loaded with laurels, as soon as they have laid by their arms, might serve as models of piety and submission to the most retired monk.

Every Monday the corregidor of every town, not only reviews his troops in the great square, but makes them perform their exercise. On these occasions they form two divisions, which attack each other, and sometimes do it with so much ardour, that the commanding officer, to prevent mischief, is obliged to order the retreat to be sounded sooner than he intended. Prizes are likewise proposed, from time to time, for those who perform best at the bow, lance, sling, and fire-arms. The most diverting exercise of all is that of the lance. That of the sling is very surprising, on account of the justness with which the slingers hit the mark; and it may be truly affirmed, that there are no troops in all America capable of making head against them with sling or lance. I may even, I think,

think, venture to pronounce this militia invincible by equal numbers. They are besides very docile, never give way, and, when broke, rally at the first order. However they would not, it is to be presumed, fight the worse, were they properly headed by Spanish officers.

The ambuscades and sudden irruptions and attacks, which used formerly to prove so fatal to them, are now no longer to be dreaded, on account of the great care taken to keep them constantly on their guard. There is always a party of horse employed in scouring the country, with orders to give notice of every thing that passes; and all the defiles by which an enemy could penetrate into the country, are well guarded. But as, in spite of all these precautions, some of an enemy's parties might, by the favour of the woods, steal upon a town, and storm it while the inhabitants were at church, the military men are permitted to carry their arms there along with them, when there is any reason to suspect such an attack, that they may be in readiness to stop a coup de main, and give the rest of the inhabitants time to look about them.

This republic occupies a great extent of country, the air of which is, in general, moist, and the weather pretty temperate. In some of the southern districts of it the winters are pretty severe; but the lands are every where fruitful, and yield sugar, tobacco, and all the necessaries of life. Not only grains peculiar to the country, but those brought from Europe, thrive very well in them. The crops of cotton generally amount to two thousand robes for every reduction. The country likewise yields, as we said before, great quantities of honey and wax, which require no trouble but that of going into the woods to gather them. When the Indians have laid up a stock of every thing for the present year's consumption, and a sufficiency of seed to provide for the next; what remains is, along with the weed of Paraguay, carried to Santa Fé, to be exchanged for commodities; or sold for money to pay the king's tribute, and buy such things as cannot be had in the way of barter.

The Guaranis were for a long time the only Indians, in a manner, that

composed this republic; and they are still the bulk of them. Next to them are the Tapés, who spoke the same language, and are probably of the same extraction. Nay, their name is often given to all the subjects of this republic in the rescripts of the catholic kings. But there are few nations between the Parana, the province of Uruguay and Brazil, that have not supplied the reductions with recruits. Besides, the missionaries frequently take the field, in company with some of their Neophytes, to make spiritual conquests; and they seldom return unsuccessful. The most difficult to reduce are the Guanoas, of whom we shall say something in another place; not only because they are very lazy, and very dissolute, but more still because their blood is mixed with that of the Spaniards, some of whom, from time to time, take refuge among them to avoid justice, and cannot, by their bad example, but give them a dislike to the christian religion. Some of these Guanoas, however, who through curiosity, or a desire of seeing their countrymen, come to the reductions, are retained there by the kind reception they meet. This is likewise the case with some other Indians, and even with the Charuas, a wandering and very savage people who massacred great numbers of Spaniards, during the first building of Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring establishments. But those, who, next to the Guaranis and the Tapés, have contributed most to fill up the vacancies, which war, and especially sickness, pretty often occasion in the reductions, are the Guanas, who live between the Parana and Brazil. For, as these Indians cultivate the earth, admit no outlaws among them, and are pretty docile and laborious, there is the less trouble to gain them over.

It will no doubt appear surprizing, that a republic so well regulated, and in which so much care is taken to prevent every thing that may impair the health of its members, should not people faster. But besides the Neophytes having been for a long time the sport of revolutions and a prey to wars, by which an infinite number of them perished; besides their long and frequent expeditions at a great distance from home in the king's service, since by  
being



being permitted the use of fire arms, they have had nothing to fear from other Indians; no method has been as yet discovered to secure them from certain epidemical diseases, which sometimes carry off half the inhabitants of the towns, in which they break out. And it is this that has deceived several persons, who from seeing the tribute rolls of one year, formed an estimate of what was to be paid into the treasury the next; not considering, or perhaps not willing to consider, that the number of those subject to the tribute was not only not increased, but considerably lessened.

The commonest of these disorders, which are often called plagues, on account of their becoming general in a short time, are the small pox, the purples, malignant fevers, and a fourth, of which we are barely told, that it is attended with very sharp pains. These disorders are so much the more dangerous, as the Indians, quite careless of themselves, can scarce ever be prevailed on by others to take any pains to prevent them, or stop their progress; and as besides there is not a single physician in all the reductions, nor any other surgeons, but a few lay brother jesuits; and it has not as yet been found possible to establish hospitals or good dispensaries. The missionaries supply, as much as possible, the want of all these necessities, by all the care the most industrious and tender charity can suggest, especially for the relief of the sick; and it must be owned, that two men, and sometimes but one, obliged to attend at once to all the necessities of body and soul, and make frequent excursions into the country, where several men stationed there to carry on some branches of husbandry, or take care of their cattle, are overtaken by the disorder; and who often have not, by day or by night, a moment's repose; it must be granted, I say, that persons having so many calls to answer, cannot possibly answer them all. It is even surprising, and in some sort miraculous, that breathing on these occasions, as they constantly do, an infected air; and being incessantly employed in serving the sick, administering the sacraments to the dying, and burying the dead, they so seldom catch any disorder

themselves, or sink under the fatigue of attending others.

The Indians know all this perfectly well. Nothing makes a greater impression upon them, or the infidels, many of whom are often witnesses to it, than this charity, which takes in every necessity, and exposes itself to every danger; which no labours can frighten, no drudgery disgust. It is therefore no way surprizing, that sensible as they are of the great difference between their situation, and that of the other Indians obliged to do personal service, they are so attached to those, to whom they are indebted for their liberty; and that, as often as other pastors have been sent to them, they immediately dispersed. This has happened more than once. The Jesuit missionaries have, on their side, for the Neophytes a tenderness, that is scarce conceivable; and is inspired chiefly by that undeserved confidence in them, which these poor Indians express on every occasion, by their patience and resignation in sicknesses the most painful, during which, though destitute of many things fit for persons in their condition, and with which it is not in the power of these fathers to supply them, they seldom are heard to utter a single complaint. They receive with submission, and even with thanks, every thing from the hand of God; and sigh after nothing but their heavenly country.

The consolation of the apostolic men, when the Lord strikes their flock in this manner, consists in their having all the certainty, that can be expected, that heaven is peopled by their losses; and that they thereby gain so many new intercessors with the master of the harvest, to give them a more abundant crop in their spiritual excursions. These disorders often attack the Neophytes in their journeys, in which they are quite destitute of all manner of assistance. It sometimes happens, that when they have scarce got half way, the small-pox overtakes them, and obliges them to stop short, in imminent danger of perishing on some desert shore, or of falling into the hands of barbarians. Father Cattaneo, who, at his very first entrance upon this mission in the year 1730, happened to be present at one of these sudden sur-  
prizes

prizes by sickness, gives us, in one of his letters, such a detail of the distress attending them, as can scarce be read without shedding tears.

Such is this pretended kingdom, of which it is said that the Jesuits are sovereigns of, and draw from treasures enough to enrich all the society; but

into which, it is added, they take the greatest care not to let any strangers enter, lest it should be discovered what use they make of all these riches, and be driven out of the country, in case the avenues to it came to be well known.

## THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

**A**CCORDING to the promise with which the Benevolent Society closed their last month's insertion, the following letters are immediately presented.

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

Ladies,

"WILL you, or rather can you deny, that the impressions young people receive of those good things called love and matrimony, from the parade and foolish consequences evermore annexed to them, are sufficient to create a belief that love and matrimony are the only end of their existence? No song but breathes the same soft contagion; no play but tells the same soft story; nor is history itself exempt from its share in the fatal delusion—revolutions are effected, empires destroyed, and the strongest ties of faith and friendship violated in the same delightfully ridiculous cause.—Nor is it possible, since as Mr. Addison observes, there is no quarrel of importance without a woman in it, to avoid concluding, as he politely, or sarcastically insinuates, that there is nothing else worth quarrelling about.

I can look back to my very infancy, and recollect with indignation, that if Miss did not hold up her head, she should not have a husband—if she dirtied her frock, or got a broken forehead, the husband was then to be totally lost; and I cannot help wondering, that there has not been instances of the sweet babes crying for the beautiful bauble, unable as their little imagination must be to comprehend the ungenerous deception.

Educated upon this common, this contemptible plan, I will confess to you, that I had not a view beyond drawing some pretty swain into the honourable toils.—But this promised reward, this object that I was taught to fix my best hopes and best ambition

on obtaining, what has it not proved to me! the bane of my peace, and the cruel spoiler of my reputation. Yet, if my unhappy education is not admitted as a plea for my conduct, I shall incur your censure instead of your compassion.—A gay young fellow was one night brought home by my father, and introduced as a lively companion, and an honest-hearted lad. He was in the navy; had visited most places in the known world, though then barely turned of twenty; and there was not a subject upon which he was not calculated to shine. My father's approbation, the acknowledged, the apparent delight he took in his company, was it not a sanction for his daughter's attachment? But, the moment he discovered the true state of his child's affections, he banished the object of them, and very reasonably insisted upon her forgetting him for ever. Vanity, or revenge, incited my lover to act in direct opposition to the injunctions he had received. He bribed an ignorant servant to convey a succession of romantic letters, all of which I was weak enough to peruse. You cannot therefore be surprised, that I soon considered my father as the greatest of all tyrants, and resolved to elope with the spirited, the enterprising youth he had laboured to deprive me of. Every thing was accordingly conducted with an air of deification. My lover met me with transports, and the flying carriage seemed alone to keep pace with his wishes, for the happiness of calling me his own. We were married, and returned slowly; nay, rather gloomily to London. My father declared he knew me not; my mother thought it wisest not to interfere; and having passed through a course of barbarous insults, my kind husband left me to my destiny.

I now began to see not only the misery of my situation, but the miserable



rable steps by which I had been deduced.—With a mind constructed for domestic satisfactions; with a heart replete with friendly dispositions, I was shut out of every means of society and provision before I had obtained my nineteenth year.—An old gentleman, who was my godfather, was at last affected by my misfortunes. He pleaded my cause with my father, but pleaded in vain.—I had cast off his protection, not he withdrawn it, and no eloquence could atone the indignity of the action. My dear, said my godfather, one afternoon, though I can by no means profess my self a friend to your follies, yet I must own myself shocked at the inflexibility of your family.—What can they expect to be the consequence of desperation at your age and with your accomplishments? My fortune is too confined to give you the affluence you have lost, but if you can submit to anticipate what would most certainly be yours at my decease, a competence shall be secured to you. And you and I, in compliance with the humour of a bad world, will never meet again.

I was far from comprehending the kindness of the concluding part of his speech, but it seems the misjudging and the envious, notwithstanding the disparity of our ages, and the double tie of friendship, and a sort of second father, had circulated whispers on the few charitable visits he had made me—the visits of humanity, and the sympathy of fears.

By this good man's generosity, I am now in possession of an annuity that answers all my purposes; by his assistance I have been enabled to make many useful reflexions, and carry as many valuable resolutions into practice.—I have, thank heaven, no innocent sufferers to exercise my tenderness, or call forth my remorse.—My duty, my affectionate principles, make me always in readiness to obey the parental call; but I have done with concessions, with solicitations; I have sustained the punishment of impropriety, and will not expose myself to that severity which guilt alone could justify. I have a rule of life from which I will never deviate; and, by a little economy, find not only enough to spend, but something happily to spare; and have the highest delight in relieving

the extremities of the wretched, and the deserving.

But I will now confess my motive for troubling you with this letter. I feel a void which the conversation of the elegant and the amiable can alone fill up. Your society, I think, would compensate my disappointments; and my days would be so agreeably cheered by occasional visits, that the innocent vivacity of my nature, would not be a temporary but a permanent possession.

I am, Ladies,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

MATILDA."

To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

"MAY it please your ladyships, a very poor and a very old man, would beg leave to ask, if you have need of a servant. He cannot say he is fit for much else than a house porter. Would not the grey head suit well with the Society of Benevolence?

He had a master, a kind, a generous master, but death robbed him of all his treasure at once. Two fine lads, one seventeen, and the other twenty, were drowned a few weeks ago; and as no will can be found, the young heir has driven him out to seek his way in a wide world, without an eye, from the many tears he has shed, to see the path before him. Yes, your ladyships, the best of masters; and two of the best of children, have been lost to him for ever. All he had scraped and spared from his own enjoyment was lodged in that master's hands, without any thing to shew for it; and the poor boys—for whose sake it was so carefully got up, and who would in return have supported their feeble father, are gone, and he is left to wretchedness. Our cook used to tell of your goodness, and likewise told me your direction. I am but a poor scribe, and more particularly now my heart is so full. I have offered myself to many, but who will believe the story I tell; or not turn aside from the gust of sorrow, without which alone I can utter it? I have been called an old dotard; been threatened with the house of correction, and most cruelly reviled; but God, I say, pardon them, and be my comforter. No one will trouble themselves to enquire the truth of what I say; but your ladyships will enquire.

Our

Our cook told me the pains you took to save a young woman from destruction, and will you not condescend to ease a broken heart, as far as ease can now reach it; and shelter the head of second childhood, and helpless adversity?

I am, your ladyships

Dutiful servant,

ABRAHAM."

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

Ladies,

"TO minds like yours, the opportunity of doing good must sufficiently excuse the liberties the unhappy are tempted to take with you. I will describe my circumstances and wishes in a few words. My father was a farmer, and though he had several children to settle in the world, strangely resolved to make one a gentleman at whatever expence. The lot fell upon Jonas. I was run through all the trammels of a classical education; taught to consider my brothers as so many boors, my sisters as the most unlicked of cubs; and in due time took up my residence at the university. The name of parson is considered as a claim to the countenance of the first families in the country. That name introduced me, where I soon regretted I had ever entered. The most amiable of women became the object of my affection, though I had nothing but poverty to invite her to participate.

It was nevertheless, for a long time, supposed, that as my father had thought proper to bring me up to the church, he meant to make a suitable provision for me. He died a few years afterwards, and left me master of two hundred pounds.

I now forsook the house where I most delighted to visit; my own misfortunes or disappointments weighing but little, in the comparison with what I must have suffered, if the cause of unhappiness to her I loved. Her generosity, however, defeated the intentions of mine. She found means to throw herself in my way; was unspeakably propitious; and, the resolutions of a man in love, are but little to be depended upon. A thousand flattering schemes suggested themselves to our imaginations for reconciling her friends to our proceedings, and we boldly ventured to prove their success. Con-

fusion and insult were our portion. We departed the country to avoid the agitation of the one, and the cruelty of the other: And two little curacies, with the two hundred pounds, though they could not give us affluence, till within a late unfortunate period, gave us the utmost contentment. But how shall I tell you, that wife is now no more! After years of blessed friendship and tranquillity, I have lived to close her eyes, and am left with one poor girl, for ever to deplore her loss. It is on that wretched girl's account that I make this application. My spirits are utterly broke down, my capacity impaired, and all but tenderness extinguished in my bosom. I weep till the sweet child is beyond expression terrified; and, to add to her distress, every effort, nature, duty, and affection, dictate to sooth, only aggravates my affliction. Time perhaps may give me back to reason, or at least to recollection; but will not the object of all my solicitude be lost before that time arrives? Innocent and tolerably cultivated, must she not mix with the low and the misjudging to divert, to support her melancholy hours? I tremble, yet am unable to avert the consequence of my dejection. What can I say, ladies? this is no period for eloquence. Could the last hope of my life be so situated as to receive the benefit of your instructions, and enjoy the felicity of your countenance, what abundant relief would it be to my depressed heart! To save her from degenerating, to preserve her innocence, and her principles untainted, and to behold her entering upon the world with modest confidence, is now my only ambition; my only prospect of consolation. In your hands the undiminished two hundred pounds shall be lodged as an indemnification in case of demerits, and my prayers and blessings ever await you.

I am, ladies,

Your humble servant,

A COUNTRY PARSON."

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

What a mischievous set of foolish women you are, sending your new-fangled notions down into the country; and teaching every honest-hearted wench to give herself airs, that she never otherwise could have dreamt of!

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of! Is it not enough for your town ladies to be flippant and formal; but you must give lessons of prudery and nonsense to every thing in petticoats? and yet its laughter to see the pretty things screw up their mouth to rebuke our barbarity in ridding the country of foxes, or exclaim against our freedom of speech, because truly the Benevolent Society never swear nor joke upon any occasion. It was but the other day that I surprised a girl sitting upon a stile, and as the air was clear, bidding defiance to the cold, for the sake of reading your fine documents. For you must know I had given her father his cue. What will become of your deary, said I, when your Pat's head is turned, and she sets up for a fine lady? He sought the house over, and would have burnt you from beginning to end in his wrath if he could have come at you, but the artful jade some how or other contrived to save you. I scorn to bear any one malice, and therefore honestly tell you, that if you will never let your fal-lal stuff come beyond the bills of mortality, you may write on to the resurrection for me. But the mischief of it is, you know well enough that the simplest gudgeons are the easiest caught; and so read part and part every month, until you will destroy all good neighbourhood and society. What do you think is to become of us this Christmas, if these lasses should resolve not to play at blind-man's-buff, or hunt the slipper; because forsooth that may not be altogether so reconcileable to your stupid delicacy? I know no meaning that word delicacy has, but to breed uneasiness and make those sulky, that would otherwise be free-hearted, as I told you before. So have no more to say, and not being fond of repetitions, shall leave you to put my advice in a proper light, mend accordingly, or take the consequence.

And am, your humble servant,

As you may hereafter deserve,

A FOX HUNTER."

(To be continued.)

the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As Philanthropos and H. C. have taken leave of each other, I hope will permit me, an old correspondent, 1769.

spondent, to make a few observations on Philanthropos's last letter, p. 575. Phil. affects to triumph over H. C. because he puts him off with an extract from Dr. Burton's sermon instead of answering the particulars of his letter. H. C. shewed, in my opinion, his judgement, well knowing, I presume, the Doctor's character; who as a christian, a scholar, and a gentleman, would scorn to assert any thing from the pulpit, which he could not defend out of it. But what makes me smile, my friend Mr. Baldwin, is, that Phil. who endeavours to ridicule H. C. on this occasion, in the same letter, gives your readers, *extract upon extract* from various authors, which I will now presume to consider.

*Imprimis*—Let me see—Coke—K. Charles's apologist, represents his Majesty as *fickle, unstable, easily put upon things by his favourites, &c.* Pardon me, reader—I am—I am a stranger to this anecdote. But, I well remember in the Biographia Britannica—a Coke—who was twenty years secretary of state to the unfortunate monarch. This person was accused by parliament, as a double minded man; unstable in his ways; who put into the king's hand a paper from the Scots instead of the genuine articles of pacification, at York, and to have so far complied with the charge at times as to have brought proposals from parliament to the king, as actively, as formerly he had carried messages from the king to the parliament. Many such *apologists* and *friends* K. Charles had, who spoke fair to his face, but stabbed him in his character behind his back. But Coke's Biographer writes, he was accused unjustly. This may be questioned.

The next is Rapin, who asserts, that it seems to have been the maxim in this and the last reign that no faith was to be kept with parliaments. What, no faith? Hard indeed! But are we to build our political faith on this author, who was a rigid republican. When he writes of the people defending their liberties, he makes them, heroes, gods; but when he writes of kings asserting their prerogative, he represents them as tyrants. In every other respect, says my author, he was a valuable historian.

The next is the fair and celebrated  
historian

*Historian*, Mrs. M——. Here I must be silent, as I esteem that lady an honour, not only to her sex, in particular, but to our nation in general. But the Monthly Reviewers, I think, represent her, as a little too severe on the king's sobriety, virtue, and religion.

His chastity, Phil. writes, has been called in question, by an author of the highest repute, because it was tainted with excess of uxoriousness, which gave it the properties of vice. Excellent! Take heed, ye married gentry, that you are not too uxorious. Consider what a censor of your matrimonial connections you have among you. I wonder, Mr. Baldwin, if Phil. is a married man? If he is, I hope he will not be too uxorious.

Milton appears next, who accuses our christian hero of *amorous indecencies committed in publick*. But lest the reader should think too severely of our sovereign, let it be observed, that Milton mentions these words, *Traffare Mummam*. Gentle reader, How shall I translate this word *Traffare*? Turn to Littleton's dictionary, and chuse which word you please....I can guess which word would please---Philanthropos---The fact hinted at is this: The monarch laid his hand on a maid of honour's bosom: Suppose this to be true; did this make him a vicious Prince? I hope Phil. will not be guilty of such *amorous indecencies* with any of his maids. Milton, by such stories and his subtle manner of writing, blinded the eyes of half the nation, and at last lost his own. Lilly asserts, that he had one or two natural children. Lilly should have been more particular. Pray, Mr. Baldwin, did you ever hear what was become of them? 'Tis pity such an instance of the monarch's *viciousness* had not been handed down with more certainty; that Phil. and Co. might triumph without any fear of contradiction. *Credas Judeus Apella*.

Clarendon, a reputable author, says, the Queen's power over the king was absolute. What absolute authority over an absolute monarch? Happy, happy woman! Will not some of our English dames envy this character? What says Phil's. wife, if a married man? Does this affect the king's religious character? But her command, Let us see---Go...and pull these rogues out by the

ears. She thought them rogues, stripping the king of what she thought his due. Can Phil. really blame her? But Phil. should have proceeded in Clarendon's history to Vol. III. p. 197. Go, Phil. read, blush, and admire.

There is another sad crime laid to the king's charge; that he encouraged revels, plays, and all manner of sports on the Lord's day. The same accusation has been brought against Archbishop Laud. This has been often answered. Their enemies persuaded (contrary to the king's and archbishop's inclination) to indulge the people with such sports after the service of the day. The same was practised in several parts of Europe. This design was to render the king and archbishop more odious, if possible, to the fanaticks and other dissenters. But the church people saw through the fallacy and despised the advisers. Laud declared not long before his death, that he was *unhappily imposed upon*. As for Charles, he was remarkably strict in keeping the sabbath; and even on the week-days, never went on any diversion, even his favourite diversion, hunting, though never so early, before he had been at publick prayers; and his chaplains were obliged to attend punctually. But *this*, Phil. is *hypocrisy*.

These are some of the extracts, with which Phil. puts off his readers, and has not every one an equal right to argue from *extracts*, as well as Phil? Was I to give *extracts* from the many authors I have read in defence of his majesty, they would take up most of your magazine. Instead of which, for the present, let me recommend to Phil's. reading Clarendon throughout, Echard, Bevil, Higgins, Sir Edward Walker's historical discourses; the author of the life of Adolphus, who was a volunteer in the first Scotch expedition; who mentions King Charles with the highest encomiums; assuring his readers, as many other authors do, that had Charles been of a *merciless bloody disposition*, as Phil. and dissenting authors represent him, he would soon have put an end to the rebellion; but the king, in imitation of his Saviour, was willing to forgive and ready to receive his rebellious subjects in favour: and it was his dying command to his son, that he should forgive his murderers. Was this, Phil. the behaviour of a *Stick* or a *Christian*?



Even the great Mr. Hume writes that his religion supported him under his affliction, or to that purpose. To which Dr. Smollet readily agrees. And is not some deference to be paid to these, and such like authors? and are such respectable authors as the bishop of St. David, Dr. Burton, Dr. Noel, to be looked upon as nothing? These gentlemen, I believe, are as conversant in the history of Charles's days, and have as much Philanthropy in them as the author who signs—Philanthropos.

As to King Charles's *political character*, if not defensible in these our days, when the prerogative of the crown, and the liberty of the people are happily settled, certainly many things may be said in its defence; in that æra, when *hereditary right, absolute monarchy, and passive obedience* were approved of by the senate, preached from the pulpit, and defended at the bar. Go, Phil. to France, and scribble and scold against these doctrines, and see what his most christian majesty will do for thee. He will soon exalt thee (by thy neck, I mean) above thy fellows.

Charles in his days, notwithstanding the dark character Phil. gives him, was as highly esteemed and honoured by the English, as the grand-monarch at this time is by the French. The battle of Lansdown confirms this assertion; where fell more of the nobility and gentry than of the common soldiers. This cannot be said of the Oliverians, who fought more for plunder than liberty. And the following interregnum was one of the greatest curses which ever beset this nation. How different was the behaviour of our forefathers at the Revolution! Great and glorious.—But it is time to conclude.

Let us, sir, before we determine any point, read both sides of the question. I have read *Round-head authors* and *Cavalier authors*. Now, gentle reader, pardon my trespassing so long on your patience. *Utrum horum maior accipe*. If the former with Philanthropos, Charles will be a —: if the latter, a martyr. I am, with compliments to Philanthropos, wishing him a cheerful Christmas, but a *penitential* thirtieth of January, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

Dec. 20, 1769.

M. M.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you think the following description of Smyrna worth a place in the London Magazine, you will oblige a correspondent by your insertion of it.

THAT the city of Smyrna was originally built, as Pliny affirms, by an Amazon of that name, is generally considered as a fiction, though the inhabitants are very tenacious of this opinion, and also boldly contend for its having had the honour to give birth to Homer. I shall not however take upon me to dispute those circumstances, nor invalidate the pompous descriptions of Strabo, but must observe that the modern Smyrna is a very small city, the houses mean, and built upon the declivity of a mountain. Its castle is an old ruinous structure, erected by the primitive Christians, as all the buildings in this part of Turkey were. There are bagars, basteins, banes, or caravansaries, and other edifices, for the public convenience, as in other Turkish places; as also several soap-shops, erected by the grand vizir, Stata Pascha, once so greatly dreaded by the Christians. The harbour is large and convenient, but the entrance somewhat difficult. The quarter of the city in which the Franks and Europeans reside, is by much the best part of it, no less from the number of handsome houses, than their situation, running all along the quays with elegant piazzas in front of them. These houses are not only ornamental in themselves, but afford these inhabitants a most extensive prospect of the sea, and the sailing of ships at an infinite distance: they likewise enable them to enjoy, in an abundant degree, the refreshing gales of wind in the summer called Talbat, without which the heat would be insupportable; for whenever the fresh breezes of the wind abate for any time, the inhabitants are sure to be attacked by a malignant fever, little inferior to the plague.

Most of the principal merchants have country seats, whether they retire in times of pestilence, not far from the river Meles, which formerly washed the walls of Smyrna, and is the spot so much revered by the natives for the birth-place of Homer, as they will tell you he was born of the nymph

Criticism

Critheis on its banks, and thence his appellation Melesigenes, is born on the banks of the Meles. At some distance from this river *i. e.* a small lake called, the Bath of Diana, from a temple which formerly stood near it, and was dedicated to that goddess. In the old city they shew you the tree said to have sprung from the staff of St. Polycarp, and another from the very crutch of that saint. Amongst the other ruins that of a Circus, where the Equestrian exercises were performed, is still discoverable; but with regard to the grand theatre for which it was so antiently distinguished, not the least vestiges of it are to be seen, consequently it is impossible to determine the spot where that magnificent structure stood.

From the mountains on which the castle, or citadel stands, is a prospect that can scarcely be exceeded. The city, the harbour, the villages, the seats, the rivers, the eminences, and the plains, fill the eye with an enchanting variety. At the entrance of the castle gate is the supposed Amazon's head, and though much defaced, is highly valued. Over the gate, within an oval, is an inscription in Greek letters, which was evidently done in the time of the last Greek emperors. The walls of ancient Smyrna are above twelve Italian miles in circuit, but were not all built at the same time, some parts consisting of marble, intermixed with bricks, and nearly resembling those at Constantinople. In the castle are large vaults, supposed to have been cisterns for preserving the rain water. Within this fortification is an iron gate, leading to that part of it, which, not being totally in ruins, is inhabited. On the ramparts are two large pieces of cannon, never fired but at the time of the Cairam.

In this country are a great number of storks, which afford the inhabitants an odd, as well as barbarous, kind of diversion. They place hens eggs in the storks nest, and when the young are hatched, the male, on seeing them of a different form to its own species, makes a hideous noise, which never fails to call together a crowd of other storks, hovering about the nest; and who, to revenge the disgrace which the female has in appearance brought upon her nest, destroy her by pecking her to death, the male, during the

whole time, making the heaviest lamentations, as if bewailing his misfortune, which obliged him to have recourse to such disagreeable severities. I leave humanity to make its own comment upon this, and many other fashionable amusements of mankind, the recollection of which will be a natural consequence of perusing this strange fact.

A camelion was once found in the ruins of the castle of an unusual size, and being placed on a piece of red cloth, multitudes beheld it under three several changes—black, green, and white—but notwithstanding what the naturalists affirm, it never assumed a red tinge, and during the whole time it lived, it was not observed to eat any thing except a few small flies, which it caught in the air with its tongue.

The principal person in the conduct of the commerce at Smyrna, as well as in other parts of the Levant, is the consul, an officer appointed by the states: in the civil causes of his nation he sits as judge, and is assisted by three assessors, who are always eminent merchants. These gentlemen have always the care of the company's chest, and have under them a treasurer, who is intirely dependent on the directors of the company, with a salary of two thousand guilders per annum.

The consul has also a secretary, who countersigns all the passports, and also acts as attorney for the states. But this juridical power of the consul extends only to persons of his own nation; for should one of the litigants be either a Turk, Armenian, or Greek, and the other a Dutchman for instance, the *caâ* would take cognizance of the dispute, and this at once makes it dangerous for merchants residing in the Levant to marry Grecian women, for such merchants commonly lose their correspondents.

The inconveniencies and visitations of the city of Smyrna and the neighbouring country, are earthquakes, plagues, and the invasions of the Corsairs; the two first are however so frequent, that they must be very considerable indeed to merit observation.

I will not trespass longer upon your readers with any farther particulars.

I am, your humble servant,

A. B.



To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

THE following is a true account of the very extraordinary phenomenon which lately appeared at the masquerade at Lincoln.

In the middle of the entertainment, on a sudden a most characteristic figure of a modern patriot, introduced itself, with a mask of a madman before, and a fool behind; he had a fool's cap, made something like the caps of the light horse, with a drawing of Wilkes with a pen in his hand, and under it this inscription, *The greatest patriot since Wat Tyler of riotous memory*; on the right side, in very large letters, were the words *no parliament*; on the left *No church*; over the fool's mask, No. 45. North Briton in large gold capitals; from the two fronts were some large knots of tinsel; and the point of the cap, dividing, had a fox-brush fixed to each extremity, one hanging on each side the head, together with his own hair tied with narrow straw ribbands; he had on a liveryman of London's gown, with a bottle of ink and a pen stuck in his coat button-hole; the back part of the gown appeared like a fool's coat, with a large body composed of yellow and red colours humorously mixed, with a large star on the left side, with W——'s face in the center, surrounded with Liberty in gold letters, and on the eight radii were written Beckford, Townsend, Vaughan, Squire Cotes, Mawbey, Sir F. B. Delaval, Sawbridge and Horne. He had a staff in his left hand, with the cap of Liberty, and streamers of tinsel, with a petition on a large sheet of vellum, rolled up, hanging under the cap, on which was endorsed, in large letters, *a modern petition expressed in plain and sincere terms*; also another piece of vellum, lapt up and hanging at the back of the petition endorsed with very large gold letters, No. 45.

Thus accoutered, he entered the room with ordering aloud the landlord to be sure to have four good horses ready harnessed to carry him to Sleaford as soon as he had got the petition signed, for he must sup with H——e to-morrow night at the London Tavern! He then busily walked about the room, enquiring whether they had chose a chairman; said, that he had a commission from the Supporters of

the Bill of Rights, begged they would chuse a chairman quickly: He then produced a letter, and a large bundle of papers.

In this manner he engaged the attention of the whole room for some time, put the ladies out of humour because it stopt their dancing, and they could not be sure which was his front as he turned about. Many gentlemen were highly diverted, and a few not a little disconcerted. After unmasking he left all his papers on the window in the great room, which gave me an opportunity of getting the copies which I have enclosed:

The letter was inscribed

"To Mr. Firebrand Dupe, liveryman of the joiners company, of the ward of Farringdon Without, at his lodgings up three pair of stairs, in Flower de luce Court, Fleet-street.

"London Tavern, Dec. 19, 1769.

S I R,

By order of *our* club, I am to desire you with all speed to set out for Lincoln, with the petition) that was in readiness for the opening of the county hospital, had we been so lucky, as to've had one member a subscriber to it) already signed by many very respectable freeholders of the county of Lincoln residing in London. Your patriotic zeal, that has shone forth, so wonderfully to the distress of the family, and the hazard of your constitution for the liberty of Old England, was the sole motive that induced the gentlemen to fix upon you for the execution of this grand business; and they make no doubt, but your amazing abilities will answer the gentlemen's most ardent patriotic wishes,

[From, sir,

Your very humble servant,

R. M——, Sec.

N. B. The papers herewith are sent by the gentlemen, in order to furnish you with arguments, &c. in the execution of this important affair."

Junius's most humane letter to the D. of B. insulting him upon the death of his son.

The gallant behaviour of Parson Green, with the Scotch officer.

The Rev. Mr. H——ne's sermon.

Sir F—B—D——'s famous speache, which he made without a head, with an account of its wonderful effects on the

the most respectable heroes at Newcastle.

Alderman B—d's speech to the livery of London, when he accepted the office of lord mayor, to save Old England.

Junius's letter to the D— of G—, on his keeping a mistress.

An account of the White Boys of Ireland, with a panegyric upon Levellers.

Serjeant G—n's speech to the freeholders at Exeter.

Interesting letters between Humphrey Coates, Esq; and Mr. W—s.

North Briton, No. 45."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

*Magis odia nobilitatis quam curâ rei-publicæ.* Sallust.

**D**R. MUSGRAVE in his late address submits to the publick impartiality, prudence, candour, and patriotism. To the same impartiality, prudence, candour, and patriotism, I appeal.

The charge brought against some noble lords is of great weight. It affects their reputation, their property, their lives. The crime is high treason. The demand is for blood. In proceedings of so nice a nature, it has been usual to act with the utmost caution, and to be prepared to prove the truth of every charge exhibited against the accused, who in this country must be supposed innocent till they are legally found guilty. So tender are our laws, that they forbid all writings which defame a man, whereby that peace is broken, which, in all governments, should carefully be preserved. A punishment is annexed to every offence, and the courts of justice stand ever open to bring before them the offender. To those courts, to those laws, while laws exist, we must apply. Papers offered to the publick, containing only a partial view of things, and wherein the writer is bound by no oath, are therefore supposed to flow from malice.

Under the protection of the laws the meanest subject is safe; and must not the great rest within the shadow of its wing?

Doctor M. waited on Lord Halifax,

with copies of four letters. Copies of letters can be no evidence in any court. Where are the originals? If they are in the hands of Dr. M. why has he not produced them, that the publick, as well as himself, may judge, on a perusal of them, how far they contain a proper foundation for a charge against the noble lords? Will the candid, prudent, and impartial, proceed in a matter of so great importance, when not a single letter is laid before them for their cool examination? If the originals are in the hands of other persons, such *perishable evidence* cannot be relied on, and such as cannot be produced, must be supposed never to have existed. Are they in the hands of the Chevalier D'Eon? A man who will betray the secrets of his own country should be looked on with a cautious eye. Can you suppose such a man capable of parting with *precious documents* for gold to save an Englishman from the arm of justice, and not suppose him easily to be bribed by French gold to do any act which might sow discord in the English nation?

Did the chevalier offer to wait on Lord Halifax? No—Dr. Musgrave urged Lord Halifax to send for him, examine him, peruse his papers. Had Lord H. sufficient authority to send for a person intrusted with the affairs of a foreign court, examine him, peruse his papers, and the dispatches of the duke de Nivernois? Could any magistrate in France dare to send for a person who had been intrusted with the papers and dispatches of our ambassador, upon the imperfect information of a stranger? A right to examine one of his papers must extend to all; to his private as well as publick concerns. What confidence could be then placed between two nations? What a long train of evils would follow such a conduct! By what means could he bring the chevalier before him? By gentle means, *as he was so disposed to give light into the affair?* By the address and proceedings of Dr. M. we might think that he was well acquainted with him, and that the chevalier was ready to wait on Lord H. on the least notice. Alas, the doctor did not know him, had never seen him; consequently his disposition must be very imperfectly known. On this gentleman *so disposed to give light into the af-*



*fair*, he himself never waited that the points in his own *imperfect information*, as he calls it, might be fully ascertained. Is it strict justice in a violent manner to accuse Lord H. for not examining a man, to whom Dr. M. never thought it worth his own trouble to apply, concerning those papers, supposed to be in his custody, and of so great importance to the state? Did not Dr. M. himself, by acting thus, expose those precious documents to complicated hazards? Should lord H. by force have brought the chevalier before him? Would Dr. M. advise so arbitrary a step to be taken by the very man who has been prosecuted for sending for, and examining Mr. Wilkes? Every one starts on having an Englishman's papers examined. Every court in Europe would be alarmed on hearing that the papers and dispatches of a foreign minister had been examined by a magistrate in England.

Suppose a stranger should apply to a magistrate, and inform him that he had heard some persons say that others in the name of another man had privately hinted to them that Dr. M. had some papers in his custody proper for the magistrates inspection. The doctor alarmed would cry, his papers were all sacred. But suppose Dr. M. should immediately acquaint the publick that he had no such papers; and the informer should afterwards write a pamphlet to assure us that Dr. M. was a gentleman he had never seen, that he knew nothing of the matter but by report, and though he heard the doctor had been disposed to give light into the affair, yet he had never consulted him on it: I believe the magistrate, the doctor, and the public, would think such an informer had some marks of lunacy on him. The way of such a man is excellently described by Virgil:

*Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna*

*Iter est in sylvis.*

As this is the motto to Dr. M's pamphlet, we may suppose he applies it to himself; indeed he appears a benighted traveller through a wood; but evidence which tends to deprive a man of life should be clear as the noon-day sun. A traveller by moon-light sees a variety of fantastick images starting up on every side of him; dreadful forms which cannot bear the eye of

day. For this motto, we may observe, the doctor searched in the infernal regions.

When Dr. M. tells us that he has been told by some persons that an overture had been made by other persons to some members of parliament, in the name of another person (the chevalier) importing that he, the chevalier, was ready to impeach three persons of selling the peace to the French, it puts us in mind of the trial of poor Calas, in France. A man swore that his wife had told him that a woman, named Mandrill, had told her that a certain woman, unknown, had declared she heard the cries of Mark Anthony the son, at the farther end of the city. Upon evidence of this kind poor Calas, the father, was executed for the supposed murder of his son. But Britons will expect other evidence.

The Chevalier D'Eon next appears, disowns all connections with the doctor, tells him that he can be of no use, that he does not know Sir George Yonge, or Mr. Fitzherbert, that he never made, or caused to be made, any such overtures as are mentioned in the address, and calls on him to name the audacious persons who had used his name. Here is a strange misunderstanding. The chevalier does not know Sir George Yonge, Mr. Fitzherbert, or the doctor, and the doctor does not know the chevalier. It appears a bad cause, when the plaintiff, and his witnesses, are at variance, even while they stand at the bar of the impartial publick. He has brought a cloud of witnesses against himself. Lord H. the speaker of the House of Commons, all who had seen his papers rejected them: indeed the doctor stood single and unprotected. He has alone sat in judgement, determined the whole matter, accuses Lord H. of wilful obstruction of publick justice, and wishes to see him undergo a suitable punishment. Is this the language of candor to condemn a man in this land of liberty before he is tried? Is the doctor no slave to party? Cannot the flame of party zeal be seen breaking through the whole?

The papers were intended to be published and dedicated to the parliament. Is it not evident that the chevalier's advertisement, disclaiming any concern in them, together with the positive

positive rejection of them by all the members of parliament who saw them, stopped his hand?

In this dilemma what could the doctor do? He must wait for a time of national confusion, when *a spirit is to arise which cannot be resisted, which will bear down every obstacle in the way*, he says, of an open and impartial inquiry; but the people fired with resentment by public writers, do not always wait for an open and impartial inquiry. A recent instance of this might be produced.

The address therefore can be considered only as inflammatory fuel, thrown into that fire which already blazes too high in this nation, breaking its repose, and threatening its destruction.

*The Lay Citizen's Reply to T. G. of September on the Ascension Body.*

S I R,

**A**S your answer to a letter which I sent to the Magazine for July last, has not altered my ideas of the subject; a regard to truth calls upon me to declare as much, lest silence should be taken for an assent to propositions that appear to me indefensible.

I therefore ask, can you possibly mean, that man has an arbitrary power over language, to make use of words at his own pleasure in order to express his ideas? In terms you seem to assert as much, and yet the proposition appears to me to contradict itself by the requirement of *intelligibility*; which can by no means be preserved, but in the use of such words as custom hath made expressive of those ideas. For what though the association of ideas and sounds was at first arbitrary? custom has most certainly acquired the force of *law*, not to be dispensed with, but by universal consent or allowance, as long as intelligibility is essential to the end of language. To instance as you do, with the matter before us: Whoever uses the words, *flesh and bones*, to describe an aerial body, cannot be intelligible, unless such idea be connected with those words in the minds of the hearers; either by usage; or by a previous declaration of the speaker, that it was his desire so to be understood. Thus much you grant, when you propose to support such application of the

words *flesh and bones* in our Lord's address, Luke xxiv. 39. "by shewing in what two senses the words *flesh and bones*, when applied to a human body, may be, and in scripture are used." A very rational way of proceeding.

Instances are now to be expected. Allow me to cite you in continuation. "This may be done by observing, that these words may either be so used, as to have a reference to a frail mortal body that is subject to decay and dissolution, or to a body which tho' organized after the same manner, composed of the same system of corporeal parts, and consisting of the same matter, is yet divested of the qualities of gravitation, fermentation, corruption, putrefaction, and is no impediment to any spiritual operation or motion of the soul." Does this shew in what two senses the words may be and in scripture are used? The *may be*, you would support by a *may be*; which is not sufficient to our purpose. *Facts*, you produce none; consequently desert your own plan; though at the same time, (as if you had established your point beyond a doubt) you go on to ask, "May not our Saviour and St. Paul be hereby plainly acquitted of the charge of contradicting each other?" I cannot put a stronger negative upon your question, than you yourself have done, by requiring scripture precedents, and bringing in their stead, a mere philosophic (I had almost said *unphilosophic*) nicety.

Let any one read but these three quotations (which you will allow are fairly made) without having any regard to my observations; and I think he must be convinced that they illustrate nothing, unless it be the liability of a man to impose upon himself.

But I pass on, because, in your favour, I am willing to suppose, you *can* produce as many instances from scripture of the words *flesh and blood* being applied to the *incorruptible immortal* body, as they are to the *frail and mortal*. Be it so, nevertheless, in this place, the speaker has effectually cut off such application, by the appeal he makes to the senses of his hearers; more especially to that sense which is adapted to discriminate bodies, *handle me and see*. I say, if there are two senses of the word *flesh*, we are positively



tively directed in which sense to take it here, unless the body you above describe, and which you elsewhere call an *aerial body*, and *refined flesh*, does yet retain the solidity of gross flesh; yea, and of bones too! But again, your refined flesh, you suppose to be such as may be sometimes assumed by a spirit, or phantom: whereas Jesus peremptorily says, *a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have*. Therefore though we should grant you, that departed spirits may occupy a body of flesh and bones, it cannot be that *kind* of flesh and bones which constituted the risen body of our Lord, if any regard is to be had to his own declaration. In short, no unprejudiced person can imagine, you have produced the least degree of evidence to prove, that our Lord and St. Paul did not speak of one and the same *kind* of body, in the texts under consideration, consequently, the difficulty remains for any thing you have done to solve it; and, I humbly apprehend, can only be solved by supposing Jesus to have occupied the natural body, till the instant of his entering the cloud. You, indeed, say, he was in the spiritual body, from the time of his resurrection; to reconcile which, with his calling that body *flesh and bones*, you will have it, that the epithet may be applied to the spiritual body. This, sir, is the point of difference between us; but it is impossible I should be convinced of error by your reply, since you have not touched my arguments, nor pointed out any fallacy in my reasoning on the scripture representation, which, if you had, would have corrected and obliged me. But you only charge me with *cutting the knot*; and play off a little raillery on a concluding thought, given only as matter of private opinion, and no way affecting the argument, which was carried on, under the vulgar idea of a local remove signifying the ascension.

I have no scruple to acknowledge that the paragraph referred to, may be more curious than useful; as indeed is the whole of this debate, unless it be to the end of reconciling an apparent contradiction upon the face of our divine canon; which always deserves a first attention from the friends of mankind.

But, your treatment of the idea has

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induced me to revolve it again and again; and I am still of opinion, that a change of body, or a dropping the tabernacle of gross flesh, and what St. Paul calls, *putting on immortality*, or being clothed with an aerial covering, which you call refined flesh; but I, after St. Paul, a *spiritual body*. I say, I am still of opinion, that this is the circumstance, which marks our transition, out of one world into another, and that it is not so aptly figured, or described, by a local remove, as by this change in the tabernacle or clothing of the soul. The sentiment was not delivered with any confined application to Jesus Christ, but had respect to every intelligent being leaving earth for heaven. I could refer you to several texts, which I imagine are favourable to this idea, but wave it, as having no necessary connexion with the point before us. I apprehend too, that a philosophical disquisition of the subject is quite out of our road; and also that the power of the Almighty, to which you appeal, is nothing to the purpose; since I do not presume to say what change God *cannot* effect on these fleshly bodies; but only that the bodies so changed as to be divested of corruptibility, frailty, &c. are no where in scripture stiled *flesh*; neither with any propriety of language can they be so stiled, because corruptibility and frailty are essential to the nature of flesh. *All flesh is grass, and the glory of man as the flower of Grass*. But you say, "If the body is spiritualized, the flesh and blood must be spiritualized, the matter of both being the same." As well might you say that the earth we tread, the bread or vegetables we eat are flesh and blood, on the supposition that these contain some particles, which in the varied transmutation of matter have been constituents of a human body. St. Paul very evidently confines the term *flesh* to a certain construction of the matter of this system, fitted to the purposes of animal life, when he enumerates the various kinds of flesh; as that of men, beasts, fishes, and birds; but he does not add another kind of flesh of angels, or of departed spirits. He does not say, there is celestial flesh, as well as terrestrial flesh; spiritual flesh, as well as natural flesh: but he says there are celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial; a spiritual

ritual body and a natural body: plainly telling us, we may extend the idea of body beyond this world, though not the idea of flesh. In short, your distinction of flesh, gross and refined, appears not to have entered into St. Paul's imagination.

Your assurance, "that had not our Saviour's body been divested of certain qualities and properties, he had not been so happy with those wounds in his hands, feet, and side, as he plainly appears to have been," is very just, were we reasoning upon nature, but, you know, we admit *supernatural power* into this event. Is there, then, any absurdity in supposing the wounds to be miraculously healed, though the apertures remain unclosed; which were necessary to identify him sensibly to the witnesses? To suppose that power giving a new course to the circulating fluid, not to be interrupted by the perforation of the spear; or even to sustain bodily life, by some other means than circulating blood, I apprehend has no absurdity. We may allow a change in the life principle, *i. e.* we may suppose life supported by the immediate power of God, or which is the same in effect, by a power delegated to Jesus, over his own body; but we are under no necessity of supposing the construction of it to be any other than flesh, which cannot enter into the kingdom of God. In answer to your last observation: the conclusion which you draw from the goodness of God is unsupportable and unnecessary, if I have any just idea of that goodness, or of the establishments of truth; which do ever in themselves afford the highest security to every approved being. The evidences we now derive from revelation, are condescensions to our present frailties and imperfections, which will be relieved by the full display of truth, that a more favourable organization of body will admit into the soul.

If a doubt of divine veracity can enter into heaven; I own it falls vastly short of my expectation. They, whose devotions are now excited by the crucifix, may indeed expect the identical crucified body to supply its place in heaven. To such the perpetuity of the wounds is an important doctrine, as you say, but on my principles it is of no consequence: nor do I imagine it

has any place at all, much less a capital one, as you seem to apprehend it has, in divine revelation. So that for any thing you have said, I am yet found consistent; and till better arguments offer, I must retain that view of the subject which has fallen under your censure; though with an hearty disposition to change it, whenever one more rational shall be shewn me.

*A Lay Citizen.*

*Substance of Colonel Burgoyne's Speech before the Court of King's-Bench.*

My Lord,

I Have the heavy and the unexpected misfortune to stand at your bar, convicted of a crime, for which, had I been intentionally guilty, there would need no aggravation from the learned gentlemen who have supported this prosecution, to create in my breast much severer punishment than any thing this court, were it disposed to rigour, could inflict. It is far from my intention to impeach the probity of the jury who have found the fact upon this information, but it is inexpressible satisfaction to me that I am to receive judgement for that fact from a tribunal, where no disappointment of a party struggle, no bias of borough interest, neither friendship, nor enmity, nor prejudice, nor partiality, will influence a wish to my disadvantage, where, with the fact, the intention will be weighed, and where the duties of public justice will be tempered with every consideration that can justify, excuse, or mitigate the case of an unconscious offender.

I shall not trouble the court, my lord, with the history at large of a contest, which has been too notorious to the whole kingdom, which has been particularly notorious to this court, not only by the evidence on the report, but also by a series of litigation, I believe, hardly to be equalled in any contest of the like nature within your lordship's memory.

I appeal, my lord, to that evidence, and to that notoriety, for the tenor of my conduct through the first stages of this dispute, and for the system of forbearance laid down by me, and those who most honoured me with their support and council, in the interval of eight months between my first canvas in June 1767, and the commencement of the



disorders, as stated in the information in February 1768; and I appeal, my lord, to the same evidence and the same notoriety for the tumults, the insults, the violences, the barbarities exercised against the persons and properties of my friends during that period, unprovoked, unreturned, unrestrained, and unparalleled. Pressed, at length, my lord, by the numerous call of my friends, I went, in the beginning of February, a reluctant visitor to Preston; what happened at Chorley in my road thither, appears upon the report, and I shall only remark upon that event, that it was no common election affront, no clamorous assembly, mixed with women and children, as is usual upon such occasions, venting their spite in abusive language, or throwing a little dirt; the place was upon the extreme outskirts of the town, totally dark; the ground calculated and judiciously chosen for ambuscade and mischief; the assailants few in number, silent and desperate; the weapons, some of which were stone and bricks, lodged in my chaise of eight or nine pound weight, and every circumstance conspired to prove premeditation, contrivance, and purpose of association. Arriving in Preston, I found the state of the town surpassed the description I received of it. It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of what no body has denied; the whole exhibited a scene that disgraced magistracy, and seemed to manifest the total subversion of civil government. My lord; not only uproar and violence, sedition and treason, echoed in the street: I speak it confidently, though the authors are not detected, the fact is in proof; on the side of my opponents, a select band trained and disciplined had absolute rule; among my adherents, restraint, disappointment, apprehension and dejection, operated upon every mind; every profession of attachment was accompanied with report of injury, and in many instances the terms of future protection were insisted upon as the terms of future support.

Under these circumstances, my lord, pressed by the united voice of the spirited and of the timid of my party; threatened with desertion by one, with silence by others, and alarmed with danger of declining interest by all: sensible of my power to overcome force by force, and not insensible of the recent

attempt upon my life; my lord, thus urged, thus provoked, would it have been an unusual expedient of election policy; would it have been (however unjustifiable) extraordinary intemperance, had I given rein to the warmer feelings of my friends and to my own, and opened the door to a ready multitude, connected in a cause, which, from the manner of conducting it on different sides, was esteemed the cause of liberty and protestantism?

My lord, the measures I resolved upon, were of a very different nature: my first care was to apply to the candidates for a meeting, to consider and to establish effectual measures to restore the public peace. I went to that meeting attended but a by few, and those of the most respectable of the inhabitants in my interest, without weapons, without parade, without clamour: the chief directors of my opponents were present; and these gentlemen, not apt to let my words or gestures pass without comment and interpretation, bore, at least, a silent testimony to the sincerity of my purpose in requesting this meeting, and I would state my whole justification upon their acknowledging, if called upon, that I disclaimed every idea of violence, that I was earnest in every effort that could be thought of to secure future tranquillity. My lord, I complained, I remonstrated, I deprecated; I proposed, my lord, in the midst of the conference of Monday, under the eyes of the first gentlemen of the town, under the eyes of the chief magistrate of the town, under the eyes of the candidates, the known band of rioters, armed with bludgeons, delivered to them from the town hall, which was become an arsenal for that purpose, stripped to the waist, and every way prepared for mischief, paraded before the windows, instantly dispersed the peaceable defenceless few who had followed my steps, and walked the town, carrying triumph and terror where ever they appeared. The only reason attempted to be assigned for this outrage was, that the expression of Burgoyne for ever had been heard in the streets, and that my friends had orange-coloured cockades in their hats. The gentlemen present professed their innocence and their disapprobation, and their want of power to controul these proceedings; and one gentleman, an

officer of the Lancashire militia, for all that corps were not in my interest, did take some pains, and did succeed to send these rioters to their quarters.

My lord, among other measures, I had suggested an appointment of a number of special constables, by the mayor, from among the principal inhabitants of both parties, that these should patrol the street; and that every gentleman should be bound by honour for himself and for his influence with his inferiors, not to bail any person who should be taken up for breach of the peace. This was agreed to, and the meeting separated: towards the evening I received in writing from the mayor a recantation of this agreement, upon pretence of a doubt upon the legality of it, and no other expedient being proposed in the place of it, the town was left that night exposed to all its usual disorder, and to all that the circumstances of my arrival might provoke.

The next day, against the advice of my friends, who feared personal safety, I canvassed the town: I shall pass by the insults I received from the known ring-leaders of the gang of rioters, who shewed me bludgeons under their coats, and who, together with men, who from birth and fortune bore the rank of gentlemen, took evident measures to provoke a riot, inflamed with past encouragement on one side, and emboldened with non-resistance on the other. In the afternoon they assaulted the house where I dined in the most violent manner: an interview was again had with the candidates, the mayor, and principal gentlemen of that interest; the pretence there was, that there was intelligence of country people being in the town in my interest: the report was proved to be totally groundless: the language of the morning was again repeated; they were sorry they were stocked, they could not help it; they would use their endeavours: the officer of the militia with some other again removed the gang from the door; but whither were they removed, and how were they discontinued? To the market-place, where a barrel of ale was publicly distributed to them by the agents of the candidates; in the mean time I received repeated notice that I could not return home unless

disguised without eminent danger, and repeated advice to summon assistance from the country. My lord, I was not moved by one or the other. I sent for such arms as were necessary for self-defence, and accompanied by two gentlemen and one servant, walked thro' the public streets home, but not without such an insult as demonstrated to all present that the preservation of my life depended solely upon the pistol I had in my hand.

I come now, my lord, to the 13th of February; the day when the disorder stated in the information began; the passions, the apprehensions, and the consternation of men were now at their height, and had spread beyond the town; every engagement for the public tranquillity broken by my opponents; all protection from magistrates rendered hopeless by repeated disappointments: it became the universal opinion that I must quit the town or probably die in it.

As for me, my lord, I scorn to prevaricate, and should think it trifling with the Bench, and an unmanly part, to deny that I know the sentiments of the country in my favour. I knew a concourse was likely to come into town, not brought by the call, or by the promises, or the rewards of my friends: they wanted not the inducements; they were exasperated by general and voluntary resentment against the partial and over-bearing conduct of the corporation, by the interference and activity of the whole papist interest against me, and by the popularity of my cause. And these being the motives, my relinquishing the undertaking would have been of no avail. In vain should I have deserted a most respectable body of friends, and have resigned the fruits of my past labours and expence: in vain should I have sacrificed to an idea restoration of tranquillity, the honest ambition of serving my country in parliament: my engagement, my interest, my honour, every spirited and every liberal principle. I believe there is not a man who knew the state of Preston and the neighbourhood at that time, who will not agree in the sentiments I then held, that it was out of my power to prevent an eruption, that absence would not only increase the evil, and leave upon mens minds, together with an indelible imputation upon my character,



rather, the impressions of miscarriage and disappointment in a favourite cause to aggravate those of popular resentment and indiscretion.

In the afternoon of the 17th, this concourse appeared, and, my lord, their first operation was that of self-defence, for they were immediately attacked by the ready band, well known, and universally distinguished by the appellation of the corporation mob. The circumstance of my appearance in the street after this transaction with a pistol under my arm and another in my pocket, has given foundation to most scandalous reports; and I am glad it appears upon the trial, not only as the calumny of my enemies will be refuted, but as I am confident your lordship will be convinced, that the violence of the corporation mob was as great as I have described it; for it appears upon clear evidence, that I left my house unarmed, that what was called following the mob was no more than going up the same street long after they were out of sight or hearing, so long that the street was again possessed by the former rioters; and that I, who I believe shall not be judged to have manifested a timid disposition, was obliged to take refuge in a house and send for pistols before I dared to cross the way.

From this time, my lord, I confess, that in prevention of mischief, and in circumstance only, I made myself a party, or, if you please, a principal. When I heard the least apprehensions of mischief even from my greatest adversaries, I did not answer them with profession of approbation and inactive concern. I held it criminal discretion to withdraw myself from tumults I could suppress; and, let me add, my lord, had I really remained an inactive spectator; had I, instead of following the dictates of humanity, upon the evidence of which, and of which alone I am proved a guilty man; had I, like others, sat down with the cunning and the phlegm of a vicious mind, I had, like others, avoided a long train of litigation, and trouble, and above all, I had not incurred the disgrace (which I shall ever remember with pain) of standing a culprit before your lordships.

In regard to the meeting at Mr. Shawe's, and the articles drawn up at the coffee-house, and my discourses at different times with the mob, I shall on-

ly observe, that though many witnesses swear positively to my words, no two of them state them alike; and if I may be allowed to state my language as I mean it, and as in my conscience I believe I expressed it, I shall make less difference than they have made between each other, and readily admit it as evidence, and truly confess I did hold language to the effect, that if I had no better security for a free election than the words of people who had never kept a promise, I should not take pains to remove a set of people who were evidently come there to support my interest; and, my lord, I humbly submit, that the assertion that brought people there because they were there, is as ill founded in argument as it is in proof: I also readily acknowledge, that in answer to the intimidations continually thrown out, I frequently made use of the expression, that I was not to be wearied out by expence, for I had sufficient resources. This is common election language; it was always used in a general sense, and I humbly submit it is not very extraordinary, that as willing witnesses, properly instructed by an able practitioner, should be brought, even without design of perjury, to apply my general expression to the particular circumstances of the mob in town. It is said the recognizance was signed through fear. My lord, it was signed by great numbers after the town was in quiet; and one gentleman, a leader in the council, and a chief manager for my adversaries, came several days afterwards and offered that he and one of the candidates would sign it if I required it.

I come now, my lord, to the last observation with which I shall trouble the court, viz. the affirmation of all witnesses relative to my discountenancing all tumult and disorder, one only excepted, Mary Firer, who deposes, that on Saturday afternoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, she heard some of the mob ask me whether they might go to Mr. Pedder's, that I answered, stay your hand about an hour, and then if they (meaning the Baronet's friends) do not come into my terms, you may level the town before you. My lord, I beg leave to remark, that, besides other circumstances to discredit this witness, it appears, that she was one of the persons who joined in the affidavits upon which this information

was granted, and gave no such evidence, notwithstanding all the diligence that was used to search for evidence, and to bring the most trivial incidents to light; notwithstanding the ingenuity and alacrity of a legion of attorneys to awaken recollection in the witnesses. This and capital, this truly heavy, and I hope only heavy allegation, escaped both agent and witnesses, and by her own confession on her cross examination, occurred only to her mind about a fortnight before the trial. My lord, had this charge been contained in the original information, I should, in my affidavit upon that occasion, denied it directly, flatly, and in the most positive terms; and, my lord, if the omissions in the charge will justify another reply, I have an affidavit drawn in court, and am ready to swear to it now; but, my lord, I trust, in this case, it will not be necessary; the common principles of a gentleman, manners, and character, will suffice, without an oath, to refute such a charge as this. Good God, my lord, level the town! In the duties of my profession in open war, in actual conflict of arms, I should blush to entertain such a principle. My lord, let me presume to say, under these predicaments, I have treated an enemy with more moderation, with more clemency, than I am supposed by this witness to entertain for people, whose friendship and

favour I was to court, whose temper and good opinion I was to conciliate, whose favour I was soliciting for the honour of my life, for the first mark of that confidence, a delegation of their most sacred rights. Let those who deny me humanity, grant me but credit for common sense, and this accusation must fall to the ground.

I have troubled you, my lord, too long: I leave to the equity of the bench the result of all I have said, confident that while party, fury, malice, and revenge level at the criminal, dispassionate justice will direct its aim only against the crime. If that, my lord, for which I stand before you be of so flagitious a dye that it ought to be distinguished as an example: if these licentious times, or as the learned gentleman expressed it, the disease of these times, expect severity in a case which has passed unnoticed in almost every contested election; I shall submit with humility, and teach myself contrition, but till your lordship's judgement is pronounced, I will be bold in my plea, that however warmly I have courted the first honours, I never wilfully departed from the first duties of a citizen, respect, reverence, and obedience to the law of the land: as this observation is founded on conscience, may I find favour in the opinion of my country, in the decision of my judges, and in the eyes of my God.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.

**T**HOUGH the season for new productions is pretty far advanced, two petit pieces only have made their appearance, one at each theatre since our last: the first a comic opera of two acts, called, *The Court of Alexander*, and the other a farce, called, *A Trip to Scotland*. *The Court of Alexander* is performed at Covent Garden; and the following account will, we hope, prove satisfactory to our readers.

### THE PERSONS.

Alexander the Great,	Mr. Shuter.
Clytus,	— Mr. Reinhold.
Porus, a black Prince,	Mr. Barnshaw.
Lyfimachus,	Mr. Barker.
Jupiter,	— Mr. Fox.
Mercury,	— Mr. Wermall.
Thais,	— Mrs. Pinto.
Roxana,	— Mrs. Thompson.
Parisatis,	— Mrs. Mattocks.
Betty,	— Miss Valoit.

### THE FABLE.

**A**LEXANDER, Clytus, Lyfimachus, and the rest of his court, are discovered asleep; bottles, glasses, and punch bowls, appear empty upon the table; the guards lie in disorder slumbering upon the floor. The nobles at length awake by degrees and call upon Alexander, who, after complaining of his last night's drinking, orders a pot of coffee, and commands Thais to give him a song; the court then march away in procession; the attendants bearing trophies of bottles, punch-bowls, quart-pots, pipes, papers of tobacco, &c.

As the king is going off with Thais, Roxana enters in a violent rage, pulls the monarch by the robe, and throws him down. After a great contention between the ladies, the first act ends, and the second commences with a scene,



scene, in which Parisatis discovers her affections for Lyfimachus to her maid. The young nobleman soon after appears, and as he runs to embrace the princess, oversets her tea-table; he is presently interrupted in his courtship by Porus, his rival, and a quarrel ensues, in which Alexander, who comes in hastily to part the combatants, receives a violent blow in the face from Lyfimachus, on which he orders him to be thrown into a lion's den, and upon Clytus interceding for mercy, the hot-brained king snatches a javelin from one of his guards, and stabs the old soldier, who dies singing an air, adapted to the occasion. When Clytus has sung himself to death Alexander runs mad, and is carried off in the arms of his guards. These misfortunes however are obviated by the descent of Jupiter, attended by Mercury, who immediately comes from Olympus, and restores Clytus, who revives to a comic tune; Alexander is supposed to recover from his distraction, and the king of the Gods, after reconciling matters between Porus and Lyfimachus, whom he commands to put an end to all disputes, by playing a rubber at back-gammon, for the princess Parisatis, terminates the opera by ascending to the celestial regions.

*The Court of Alexander*, which the reader will immediately observe a burlesque performance like *Midas*, is written by Mr. George Alexander Stevens, and admirably composed by Mr. Fisher, a young gentleman of great musical excellence, lately engaged in the service of the public. The same town however which is charmed with the absurdities of *Midas*, can by no means relish the inconsistencies of the present piece; and though we are highly delighted with *The Devil and Doctor Faustus*, we can by no means put up with *That's the Barber*. In plain English, the *Court of Alexander* is very unfavourably received, though the music is excellent, and the merit of the performers unquestionable.

The Persons in the *Trip to Scotland* are  
 Mr. Griskin, an old cit. Mr. Parsons.  
 Jemmy Twinkle, Mr. Brevelton.  
 Tom Southerton, Mr. Palmer.  
 The Waiter, — Mr. Booth.  
 Cupid, in the character of a Post-boy, Master Cape.

Miss Griskin, Miss Pope.  
 Miss Dolly Flack, Miss Burton.  
 Mrs. Fillagree, Mrs. Bradshaw.  
 Landlady, — Mrs. Love.  
 The maid, — Miss Platt.  
 Travellers, Waiters, &c.

### THE FABLE.

THE prologue to this little piece is spoken by Cupid, representing a post chaise boy, in which a similitude is drawn between his whip, his spurs, his shoulder-knot, and the bow, arrows, and wings of the God of Love. After some lively strokes upon the present fashionable mode of eloping to Scotland, he retires, and the comedy commences with a scene between Griskin and his house-keeper, Mrs. Fillagree, whom he calls to a very severe account for having suffered Jemmy Twinkle, a young city buck, to make love to his niece, and run away with her, as there is great reason to suppose he has done to Edinburgh. Mrs. Fillagree endeavours to vindicate herself with great spirit, but the old man is by no means satisfied: and having determined to pursue the fugitive lovers, goes out to bespeak a post-chaise for that purpose. His house-keeper then introduces Miss Griskin and Jemmy, who were concealed in an adjacent apartment, and tells them they have no time to lose; that her old master will never be able to overtake them; but if there should be the least likelihood of his doing so, she will hire the post-boy to overturn him. Miss, who seems very melancholy, with great reluctance, at length consents to the repeated requests of her lover, who appears to doat on her with the most ardent passion, and they go off together in order to undertake their matrimonial expedition. Old Griskin directly returns, and says he has found out the rout his niece has taken, for that four or five couple went off post that morning for Scotland; and that by the description Jemmy Twinkle and Miss Griskin must be among them; he therefore desires his house-keeper to get herself ready and go with him in order to recover the young lady. Mrs. Fillagree, who appears to have a design upon her master, seems startled at this request, and gives several hints that she shall lose her character by accompanying

ing him on the journey; and that the family of the *Flacks*, their near neighbours, of whom they seem to stand in great awe, will certainly propagate a terrible story upon the occasion. Griskin, however, at last gets the better of her scruples, and after mutual compliments they retire to prepare for their expedition.

Cupid then appears as the *Chorus*, and acquaints the audience, that they are to imagine the lovers had succeeded according to their warmest wishes, at Edinburgh; that he hopes they will not expect a critical adherence to the rules of the drama, but suffer him to annihilate *time and place*, and then suppose the *scene* to be at an inn in Yorkshire.

The inside of a large public house is immediately discovered, with a view of the bar, stair-case, and different apartments. A great noise is heard among the servants, the landlady enters, rings the bell with great fury, and expresses the fatigue she is continually obliged to undergo in consequence of the numerous matrimonial trips to Scotland. Several travellers are introduced by the waiters and accommodated according to their desires. Miss Griskin (now Mrs. Twinkle) at length appears in great spirits, and tells the landlady she is quite another thing since her wedding, and that if she was to be married *fifty* times, she would, from the many agreeable circumstances she met with upon the journey, make all her lovers run away with her to Scotland. After some time her husband arrives, counting his money, and calculating his expences, in a very sullen humour, and seems to be very insensible of the assiduities of his new wife, who accuses him of coldness, and declares her disappointment at his not acting consistent with his professions to her during his courtship, when he wrote the *verses on her first appearance at Haberdashers hall*, and the *lines on her biting a finger off her glove at the White-Conduit house*. Matters, however, are presently reconciled, and the young couple retire in good humour to their apartment.

A violent disturbance next ensues, which greatly alarms the guests. This is occasioned by old Griskin's putting up at the inn, which he insists upon searching from top to bottom, in

order to find his niece. After some opposition from the landlady and Mrs. Fillagree, who declares she is unable to travel any farther, he begins to be in tolerable good humour, and agrees to lie there that night. Upon the landlady, who supposes them man and wife, enquiring whether they choose to lie in one bed, Mrs. Fillagree is thrown into great distress with respect to the injury her character will sustain from her attending Griskin upon his journey, and is not at all satisfied until she is assured she shall have a bed, at least six chambers distant from that in which her master is to sleep. On their going off, the waiter enters, and acquaints his mistress that the young couple have been detected by the old gentleman, and that very disagreeable consequences are likely to ensue.

The scene soon after draws, and discovers Griskin, Fillagree, Miss Griskin, and Jemmy Twinkle; the lovers fall on their knees, and the old man seems inclined to forgive them, but is restrained by the idea of what the world, particularly the family of the *Flacks*, will say of his conduct. At this instant a number of people preceded by Dolly Flack, who seems in great distress, enter the room; Dolly entreats Griskin to compassionate her misfortunes, which, she says, have been occasioned by her eloping from her father and mother, in order to marry a young fellow at Edinburgh, who even now, before half their journey was accomplished, treats her with the most cruel indifference.—Upon Griskin enquiring into the cause of this uncommon behaviour, Tom Southerton, the young man, tells him, that, being a strolling player by profession, he came up to London in order to be engaged at one of the theatres, but having been disappointed in his prospects, he flattered himself a marriage with Miss Flack would repay him for all his trouble, especially as one of his friends assured him, she had *ten thousand pounds* in her own possession; that upon this hint, he spoke, and found the lady, from her violent passion for romance, very ready to acquiesce with his proposals; that they set out from London in high spirits, but before they had reached York, an express was sent from Southerton's friend, assuring him Miss Flack's fortune intirely depended



pended on the will of a grand-mother and two maiden aunts; that, as he was too honest to make the young lady a beggar as well as himself, he was determined to break off the match, and hoped by such proceeding his conduct would be applauded rather than blamed.

Griskin, overjoyed to find that the family of the Flacks had no right to accuse him with the misconduct of his niece, gives his blessing to her and her husband, undertakes to reconcile Dolly Flack to her parents, and signifies his desire to enter into a matrimonial union with Mrs. Fillagree. Cupid

then concludes the piece with recommending to all young ladies to think seriously before they venture upon marriage, to take no forward steps, but

— *Adopt their parents plan,  
And blush consent, e'en then, behind a fan.*

Notwithstanding the singularity of this piece, which is written by Mr. Whitehead, the poet-laureat, it is extremely pleasing in the representation, particularly since the part of Southerton has been contracted, which, on the first night, was disapproved by the audience.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### MEDITATION: AN ELEGY.

#### I.

**W**RAPT in the shade where meditation lies,  
And holds a mental intercourse above;  
Come, truth, and teach a bosom to be wise,  
Which mourn'd too long for disappointed love.

#### II.

What art thou---wond'rous impulse of desire,  
Which blooming hope so pleasingly has dress'd?  
Or whence proceeds th'involuntary fire,  
Which burns so fiercely in the human breast?

#### III.

Sweet inconsistent off-spring of the sky,  
The latent cause in tenderness declare;  
Nor force the heart eternally to sigh,  
And yet conceal the motive of despair.

#### IV.

If Mira's face in every charm is dress'd,  
Why am I doom'd incessantly to pine?  
Or shall the coldness of another's breast,  
Create his sharp anxiety in mine?

#### V.

Alas! since Being smil'd upon the morn,  
And nature saw how excellent it rose;  
Thy race, O man, to misery was born,  
And doom'd to bear probationary woes.

#### VI.

Too easy nature, indolently kind,  
From fate's severe restrictions to depart,  
Gave man a passive tenderness of mind,  
And beauty's sole dominion o'er the heart.

#### VII.

But yet the pang of never-hoping love,  
To time's last moment destin'd to conceal;  
Is not the only sorrow we must prove,  
The only sorrow we are doom'd to feel.

#### VIII.

A latent train of hydra-headed woes,  
From life each dearer benefit have stole;  
Destroy'd the smallest glimmer of repose,  
And damp'd the choicest blessings of the soul.

App. 1769.

#### IX.

Perhaps, e'en now, some high distinguish'd  
name,  
Rais'd up to grandeur, and enrich'd by  
place;  
Starts from some new imaginary shame,  
Or only slumbers to a fresh disgrace.

#### X.

Perhaps, now tortur'd on imperial down,  
Some scepter'd mourner languishes his hour;  
And sinks beneath the burthen of a crown,  
The slave of greatness, and the wretch of  
pow'r.

#### XI.

Some ill-star'd youth, whose melancholy moan,  
Has vainly sounded in unpying ears;  
Now weeps, perhaps, in bitterness alone,  
And gives a lavish freedom to his tears.

#### XII.

Science, which left him polish'd and refin'd,  
Has giv'n a new occasion to complain;  
And knowledge only has enlarg'd his mind,  
To make it more susceptible of pain.

#### XIII.

No hand, alas! its kind assistance lends,  
To drive misfortune from his lowly door;  
For when, O when, did wretchedness make  
friends! [poor!  
Or who will seek acquaintance with the

#### XIV.

Perhaps some virgin is this moment led,  
All sicklied over with dejected charms,  
Compell'd to languish in a hated bed,  
And seem'd quite happy in detested arms.

#### XV.

Wedded to anguish and repining care,  
Yet bound to wear no sorrow in her eye;  
And tho' condemn'd for ever to despair,  
Deny'd the humble privilege to sigh.

#### XVI.

How dread a picture meditation brings  
Of life's unceasing wretchedness below!  
Where the long chain and ordinance of things  
Appear so fraught with misery and woe.

4 S

Yet

## XVII.

Yet rest, my soul, submissively, O rest,  
Nor think that virtue has been treated hard;  
This world was made to prove it in the breast,  
And not alone intended to reward.

## XVIII.

The great first cause, all-gracious, has de-  
sign'd,  
His endless transports for a world of bliss,  
To crown a moral rectitude of mind,  
And bless obedient righteousness in this.

## XIX.

Whatever ills in this uncertain state,  
Lamenting man may frequently have  
known:  
Spring from no wish or negligence of fate,  
But some unhappy error of his own.

## XX.

Then, all resign'd, O let him pour his heart!  
And kiss the sharp, but salutary rod!  
Nor, tho' condemn'd in bitterness to smart,  
Presume to throw the blame upon his God.

## FANNY GORE.

## A NEW SONG.

## I.

**T**OO long afraid of Cupid's pow'r  
I fled the urchin's dart,  
But now I always bless the hour  
In which I lost my heart:  
A thousand sweet sensations rise,  
I never felt before,  
When'er I meet the charming eyes  
Of lovely Fanny Gore.

## II.

O how can language think to trace  
What sense can scarcely bear,  
Or paint the beauties of a face,  
So exquisitely fair!  
Description throws the pencil by,  
And gives the study o'er;  
Nor dares presume to look so high,  
As lovely Fanny Gore.

## III.

The magic sweetness of her tongue  
The circling spheres might call,  
And headlong streams, as Pope has sung,  
Hang list'ning in their fall.  
With rapture struck, the wand'ring ear  
Is stretch'd on every pore;  
And every nerve is strain'd to hear.  
The voice of Fanny Gore.

## IV.

Thus form'd to please the nicest thought  
Which fancy e'er express,  
Her soul with every grace is fraught  
That charms the human breast.  
With pride I own my heart is won,  
With transport I adore;  
And till life's latest sands are run,  
I'll doat on Fanny Gore.

## THE TEACUP. A FABLE.

**A**S Belmont o'er his evening's tea,  
A happy hour enjoy'd,  
With Delia's lip made pretty free,  
And with her bosom toy'd;

## II.

He strive to steal his charmer's cup,  
But turning quickly round;  
Just as he snatch'd the plunder up,  
He dropt it on the ground.

## III.

The fair beheld him at a stand,  
And smiling saw it broke;  
Then gently taking up his hand,  
She press'd it as the spoke.

## IV.

"Observe th' uncertain state, my dear,  
Attending human life;  
Nor blush, my only love, to hear  
A moral from a wife.

## V.

Our hope is but a china-cup,  
That gaily strikes the view;  
And tho' it swells the bosom up,  
Is full as brittle too.

## VI.

But now it wou'd be something hard,  
So soft a hope thou'd miss;  
Then seize, my life, your own reward,  
I won't deny a kiss."

*To a Gentleman in Love with a Lady of bad  
Character.*

## I.

**O**N Delia's cheek tho' every grace  
Appears so free from art,  
Yet who can love the faultless face,  
That knows the faithless heart?

## II.

Can she profess to any youth  
A just and honest flame?  
Or have the smallest sense of truth,  
Who lost the sense of shame?

## III.

No, Freeman, no; and much I fear  
The nymph was never known,  
Who held a husband's honour dear,  
And sacrific'd her own.

## IV.

Alas! fond man, no sacred rite  
Polluted breasts can bind;  
Nor Hymen burn his torches bright  
Within the guilty mind.

## V.

'Tis better far each rising morn  
The tortur'd breast should goad,  
Than wed, and have remorse and scorn,  
To aggravate the load.

## C L E O R A.

## AN ELEGIAC BALLAD.

## I.

**O** Where shall I search after rest,  
O where shall I safely exclaim;  
Unlock all the woes of my breast,  
Yet hide both my guilt and my shame!

## II.

Yon moon grows indignantly pale  
If I strive to approach her chaste ear;  
And sickens to think of a tale,  
Which a virgin should tremble to hear.



## III.

Can Cynthia look down on my woes,  
While this foolish tear which is shed,  
For the loss of no innocence flows,  
But laments that my lover is fled?

## IV.

Each ray of content from my sight  
High heaven in justice withdraws,  
When I think on my guilt with delight,  
And so ardently doat on the cause.

## V.

Yet can I reproach the false youth,  
Though, Townly, there once was a time!  
Or expect either honour or truth  
From the man that occasion'd my crime?

## VI.

Alas, if a virgin will trust,  
Her own is the fault and the blame;  
For the man who intends to be just,  
Will never seduce her to shame.

## The INJURED HUSBAND.

## I.

WHAT friendly ray, in pity drest,  
O say, can hope bestow!  
To give distraction sight of rest,  
Or soothe eternal woe.

## II.

Life's little lamp, one tender beam,  
To grief no more can spare;  
But faintly turns a dying gleam  
On anguish and despair.

## III.

Look down, unending source of fate,  
From yon obedient skies;  
And O instruct a wretch to hate  
The fair he must despise.

## IV.

Whatever tortures rend his breast,  
Whatever conflicts roll,  
Teach him to tear her from his breast,  
And root her from his soul.

## V.

Once pure as winter's whitest snow  
She gave her sacred vow!  
Once pure as innocence—But, O  
Just heav'n, what is she now?

## VI.

Then grant a wish, indulgent fate,  
On which my heart is set;  
Or if I must not think to hate,  
O let me but forget.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

AS issued a proclamation against the importation of hay and straw from foreign parts; on account of the contagious distemper lately broke out among the horned cattle.

SUNDAY, 21.

This morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the offices belonging to the New River company in Bricewell Precinct, which consumed that, and all the other offices, together with the house of Mr. Bull, one of the clerks, and all the furniture, books of accounts, &c.

MONDAY, 25.

Being Christmas day, was observed at court according to annual custom.

THURSDAY, 28.

The Industry, Capt. Stephens, from Vigo, is just arrived at Dartmouth. This vessel has brought home the passengers belonging to the Sally, Capt. Bartlet, which was bound from Newfoundland to Tynemouth, but whose voyage was prevented by the springing of a large leak, which obliged Capt. Bartlet to put into Vigo, where he hoped to find an asylum; instead of which, he and two of his crew were inhumanly thrown into a dungeon, where they still continue, for sounding under the fortifications of the harbour, though he had in vain made several signals for a pilot

to come on board, and it was apparent his intention was only to preserve his ship.

Dublin, Dec. 16. A few days ago Hugh Millard, Esq; one of the aldermen of the city of Cork, waited on the right hon. Sir George Macartney, at his apartments in the castle, with the freedom of that city in a silver box.

Gibraltar, Nov. 23. The Russian fleet consisting of five sail came into our bay yesterday; two of them are commanded by lieutenants in our navy, and the other captain served as a volunteer. The infantry they have on board are very fine; I never saw better looking or so well made men for strength and activity; their arms and appointments are clumsy, but strong and good. Their seamen are bad, and very few in number, not above sixty to a sixty gun ship. The guns, carriages, trucks, blocks, &c. are very bad. In short, guns of the same weight must require double the number of men to work them properly that would be sufficient on board our ships.

A letter from an English merchant at Constantinople says, "the ruin of this mighty empire seems at length to be resolved on. The Grand Signior's situation is truly pitiable: Surrounded by his ministers and flatterers, he is kept a perfect stranger to the transactions of his own army, which is indeed almost ruined, through the want of military

litary skill in the principal officers. Trade is the only thing which at present runs in its right channel; how long it may continue to do so, heaven only knows."

## I T A L Y.

The Pope, who continues to employ himself about every means that may tend to the reformation of manners, has just issued an ordinance, which proscribes, for ever, within his dominions, the indecent outrage committed on young male subjects, in order to preserve their voices for the choir.---However the above unnatural practice may have hitherto been tolerated, it is not likely that any future pontiff will reverse a positive ordinance against it.

## MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. **M**R. Joseph Chamberlayne, hofier, of Leicester, to Mrs. Lucy Matthews, of Everdon. It is remarkable that this is her fourth marriage, although but in the 24th year of her age, and without issue by any of her former husbands—21. Charles Dalrymple, Esq; to Mrs. Dalrymple—Thom & Thompson, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Augusta Steert—24. John Fordham, Esq; to Miss Frances Oliver, Sir Henry Hunkel, Bart. to Miss Coke—Mr. Nathaniel Paul, captain of the Harcourt East-India ship, to Miss Mary Jewdine—27. —Cranley, Esq; of South Lambeth, to Miss Ford—28. John Bolton, Esq; of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, to Miss Alicia Manning—William Ray, Esq; of Turnham-Green, to Miss Holme—30. George Hitchcock, Esq; to Miss Taylor—31. John Mayne, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Granger—William Chambers, Esq; to Miss Anne Morris—Capt. Campbell, of the forty-seventh regiment of foot, to Miss Bab. Fitzgerald.

## DEATHS.

**P**RINCE Deiteric of Anhalt Dessau, field-marshal of the King of Prussia's armies—James Ruffey, esq. of Lansdowne—Mr. Gill, sen. starchmaker—Mrs. Hartop, of Dalby, Leicestershire—John Keanie, esq. of Bow, Middlesex—Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Sonbury, Middlesex—Mr. Grubb, coal-merchant, Hungersford-market—Mr. Geo. Lambert, Scotland Yard—Sam. Shepherd, esq. captain of dragoons—Mr. William Attree, attorney, at Newick, near Lewes—Sam. Becknell, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex—Wm. Cheteldon, esq. of Knightbridge—Rev. Ed. Yeady, D. B. archdeacon of Cardigan—Mr. Moses Amie, aged 99, who to the last me-

ment enjoyed the use of all his faculties—Wm. R. Adall, esq. of Upper Brook-street—Miss Eliz. Stoner, of Stoner, Oxfordshire—The lady of Tho. Cudson, esq.—John Poole, esq.—Philip Steade, esq.—Mrs. Russell, Relict of the late Michael Russell, esq. F. R. S.—Capt. Williams, of the Royal Navy—Mr. Salmon, a Hambourg merchant—Mr. Scott, purser of the Bellona—At Finchley, Lady Challenor—Mr. Sanxey, laceman—Meltyn, esq. merchant—Thomas Inchiquin, esq.—Mr. Richardson, of Tregony in Cornwall—Dr. Joseph Nicoll Scott, formerly a physician in this city—At Brussels, Mrs. Frances Howard, sister of Charles Howard, esq. of Greystock—The Right Hon. the Countess of Euckinghamshire—William Churchman, esq.—Thomas Long, esq. aged ninety—George Knight, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Nott, minor canon of Worcester to the rectory of Broadway—Rev. Christopher Hatton Walker, M. A. to the rectory of Kilworth Beauchamp in Leicestershire, together with the rectory of Hartington in Northamptonshire—Rev. George Johnson, B. A. to the vicarage of Bannington in Worcestershire—Rev. Mr. Frawney, minor canon of Winchester, and chaplain to the college.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**P**ATRICK GRANT, Gent. to be surgeon of the sixth regiment of foot—William Faulkner, Esq; to be fort adjutant of Fort Augustus in Scotland—Charles Gordon, Esq; to be captain of a company in the sixty-sixth regiment of foot, and John M'Donald, Gent. to succeed him as lieutenant in the regiment.

## B-KR-TS.

**S**AMUEL BRADDOCK of Chester, grocer. Thomas Dithersge, and William Lea, of Wordley in Staffordshire, ironmongers and copartners. John Tealig, late of Battersea in Surrey victualler.

## NOTE to CORRESPONDENTS.

*WE apprehend enough has been already said in relation to the Ascension Booy—Animaadvertor will therefore excuse the publication of his letter.*

*Mr. Savage's verses are very defective.*

*The Address to Eusebia are incorrect both in the sentiment and verification.*

*Meanwell we believe writes with a very good intention, but we are apprehensive that his letter would not be attended with any salutary consequences, it is therefore suppressed.*



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For JANUARY, 1770.

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